THE GETTYSBURG COMPILER,
A Democratic Family Journal,
IS PUBLISHED EVERY MONDAY MORNING,
BY HENRY J. STAHLE.

"Truth is Mighty, and Will Prevail."

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JOB PRINTING of all kinds done with neatness and dispatch.

OFFICE in South Baltimore street, between Middle and High, near the Post Office—"Compiler Printing Office" on the sign.

Gettysburg Compiler.

BY H. J. STAHLE. GETTYSBURG, PA., MONDAY, JAN. 14, 1867. 49TH YEAR.—NO. 16.

What We Want.

IF YOU WANT a cheap Hat buy it of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a Fashionable Hat always buy it of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a Hat of any kind for less money than anybody else will sell it for, be sure to buy it of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT good Shoes for Ladies or children, don't be humbugged with damaged auction goods, but buy of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT Shoes or Boots, "that are shoes and boots worth talking about," and no "cheating trash, buy them of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT Overshirts, Drawers, Umbrellas or anything in his line, buy of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT to be dealt fairly with, get the worth of your money and not be cheated, always buy of H. B. WOODS.

IF YOU WANT a pair of real Number One Heavy Winter Boots, don't buy before you see the superior article for sale by H. B. WOODS.

Swan's Grocery.

JOHN M. SWAN has just received a splendid assortment of FRESH GROCERIES, at his Store on the corner of the public Square, in Gettysburg,

SUGARS.

The finest lot of Sugars ever brought to Gettysburg, and very cheap.

COFFEE.

His Coffee is superior to any offered in the place. If you don't believe it come and see.

MOLASSES.

If you want the best Syrups and Molasses in town you will find them at Swan's.

QUEENSWARE, &c.

His stock of Queensware, Dishes, Lamps, &c., is full, cheap and good. Every style and price.

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

His Cigars and Tobacco are of superior quality. Acknowledged by good judges to be the best in the market.

CANDIES AND NOTIONS.

Particular attention paid to this department. A full supply of Candies, Nuts, Fruits, Soaps, Fancy-articles, in short any and everything usually found in a first class Grocery. In laying in my stock I was careful to know what I was buying, and am now prepared to sell not only GOOD Groceries, but to sell them very cheap. Give me a call and judge for yourselves. JOHN M. SWAN.

Nov. 5, 1866.

The Old System

OF HIGH PRICES VETOED

BY NORRIS,

At his new cheap Clothing, Hat, Cap, Boot, Shoe and Variety Store, on Chambersburg street, next door to Buehler's Drug Store, Gettysburg, Pa.

The public will find at this Store, the largest and most fashionable assortment of Gentlemen's and Boy's wear, in Adams county.

OVER COATS.

Beaver Overcoats, Petersham Overcoats, Seal Skin Overcoats, Cloth Overcoats, Esquimaux Beaver Overcoats, etc., etc.

DRESS AND BUSINESS COATS!

Black Cloth Dress and Sack Coats,
Cassimere Sack and Frock Coats,
Knit Woolen Union Coats and Jackets.

PANTS AND VESTS!

Black Cloth Pantaloons,
Black Cassimere Pantaloons,
Fancy Cassimere Pantaloons,
Harris Cassimere Pantaloons,
Black Cloth Vests,
Silk Grenadine Vests,
Plush and Satinet Vests, &c.

HATS AND CAPS.

Resorte Hats,	Silk Dress Hats,	Dexter Hats,
Driving Hats,	Clipper Hats,	French Hats,
Dasher Hats,	Broadway Hats,	Plush Hats,
Marion Hats,	Brighton Hats,	Mincio Hats,
Croquet Hats,	Bismark Hats,	Peto Hats,
Warwick Hats,	Metropolitan Hats,	U. S. A. Hats,
Dunkard Hats,	Cassimere Hats,	etc., etc.
Velvet Caps,	Cassimere Caps,	Fur Caps,
Cloth Caps,	McClellan Caps,	Navy Caps,
Scotch Caps,	Petersham Caps,	Boy's Caps,
Plush Cap,	Just the Thing Caps, etc., etc.	

BOOTS AND SHOES.

Men's Calf Skin Boots,
Men's Heavy Boots,
Boy's Jockey Boots,
Sporting Boots,
Men's Coarse Shoes,
Men's Calf Skin Shoes,
Boy's Fine Shoes,
U. S. Army Shoes,
Gentlemen's Slippers,
Gum Overshoes, etc., etc.

GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS.

White Linen Shirts, Cassimere Shirts, Linen and Paper Collars, Neck Ties and Butterflies, Handkerchiefs, Woolen and Cotton Stockings, Gloves, Buckskin Gauntlets and Gloves, Woolen Drawers and Undershirts, Scarfs and Comforts, Suspenders, Umbrellas, Canes, Valises, Trunks, Red Flannel Woolen Drawers, &c.

The above mentioned articles can always be found at the CHEAP STORE of T. C. NORRIS,

Chambersburg st., next door to Buehler's.

Nov. 19, 1866.

Dry Goods! Dry Goods!

HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES. —Having just returned from the City, with a splendid assortment of DRY GOODS, I am now prepared to offer greater inducements to buyers than ever before. My stock consists of every description of Dress Goods, plain and fancy, Cloths, Cassimeres, Muslins, Hoop Skirts, Balmorals, Flannels, Hosiery, Gloves, Trimmings, &c.

—ALSO—

In connection with my Dry Goods, I have opened in an adjoining room a large stock of HATS AND CAPS, BOOTS AND SHOES, which I will sell very cheap. Children's Shoes as low as 12½ cents, and other goods at corresponding rates. My stock is well selected, and the most complete yet offered. Give us a call and examine for yourselves. No trouble to show Goods.

SEWING MACHINES.

We are also agent for the Florence Sewing Machine, which is acknowledged to be the best in use. It is the latest improved machine out, having the REVERSABLE FEED, giving it an advantage over all other machines.—Call and see them. M. SPANGLER.

Oct. 6, 1866

NEW GOODS.

LATEST ARRIVAL.

FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS

Have just received a large and complete assortment of

FALL AND WINTER GOODS,

of every style and at all prices, to which the attention of buyers is directed. Those in want of good Goods at the lowest possible rates should not fail to give us an early call.

FAHNESTOCK BROS.

Oct. 6, 1866.

GRAIN AND GROCERIES.—The highest market price paid for Grain and all kinds of Produce. Groceries, Fertilizers, &c., constantly on hand for sale at the Warehouse of

Aug. 13, 1866. CULP & EARNSHAW.

Professional Cards.

Law Partnership.

W. A. DUNCAN & J. H. WHITE, ATTORNEYS AT LAW, Will promptly attend to all legal business entrusted to them, including the procuring of Pensions, Bounty, Back Pay, and all other claims against the United States and State Governments.

Office in North West Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Penn'a.

April 3, 1865. tf

Edward B. Buehler,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, will faithfully and promptly attend to all business entrusted to him. He speaks the German language. Office at the same place, in South Baltimore street, near Forney's drug store, and nearly opposite Danner & Ziegler's store.

Gettysburg, March 20.

J. C. Neely,

ATTORNEY AT LAW.—Particular attention paid to collection of Pensions, Bounty, and Back-pay. Office in the S. E. corner of the Diamond.

Gettysburg, April 6, 1863. tf

D. McConaughy,

ATTORNEY AT LAW, (office one door west of Buehler's drug and book store, Chambersburg street,) ATTORNEY AND SOLICITOR FOR PATENTS AND PENSIONS. Bounty Land Warrants, Back-pay suspended Claims, and all other claims against the Government at Washington, D. C.; also American claims in England. Land Warrants located and sold, or bought, and highest prices given. Agents engaged in locating warrants in Iowa Illinois and other western States. ☞Apply to him personally or by letter.

Gettysburg, Nov. 21, '53.

Dr. F. C. Wolf,

HAVING located at EAST BERLIN, Adams county, hopes that by strict attention to his professional duties he may merit a share of the public patronage. [Apr. 2, '66. tf

Dr. J. W. C. O'Neal's

OFFICE and Dwelling, N. E. corner of Baltimore and High streets, near Presbyterian Church, Gettysburg, Pa.

Nov. 30, 1863. tf

Dr. D. S. Peffer,

ABBOTTSTOWN, Adams county, continues the practice of his profession in all its branches, and would respectfully invite all persons afflicted with any old standing diseases to call and consult him

Oct. 3, 1864. tf

Dr. T. O. Kinzer,

HAVING located permanently at BONAUGHTOWN, Adams county, will attend promptly to all professional calls day or night. Office at John Landis's, where he can always be found, unless professionally engaged.

Aug. 6, 1866. ly

J. Lawrence Hill, M. D.,

HAS his office one door west of the Lutheran church in Chambersburg street, and opposite Dr. C. Horner's office, where those wishing to have any Dental Operation performed are respectfully invited to call. REFERENCES: Drs. Horner, Rev. C. P. Krauth, D. D., Rev. H. L. Baugher, D. D., Rev. Prof. M. Jacobs, D. D., Prof. M. L. Stoever.

Gettysburg, April 11, '53.

Globe Inn,

YORK ST., NEAR THE DIAMOND,

GETTYSBURG, PA.—The undersigned would most respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has purchased that long established and well known Hotel, the "Globe Inn," in York street, Gettysburg, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will not detract from its former high reputation. His table will have the best the market can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of wines and liquors. There is large stabling attached to the Hotel, which will be attended by attentive hostlers. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible. He asks a share of the public's patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember, the "Globe Inn" is in York street, but near the Diamond, or Public Square. SAMUEL WOLF.

April 4, 1864. tf

Battle-field Hotel.

THIS Hotel, being one of the relics of the Battle of Gettysburg, has been renovated and refurnished, and is ready to entertain travellers and the public generally. It being a short distance from the Soldiers' National Cemetery, it affords convenient accommodations for all visiting there, and the subscriber flatters himself that none shall leave him dissatisfied.

Also, Ice Cream and all kinds of refreshments, at all hours, to accommodate promenaders. Give me a call.

JOSEPH LITTLE, Proprietor.

Gettysburg, May 21, 1866. tf

Railroad House,

NEAR THE DEPOT.

HANOVER, YORK CO., PA.

The undersigned would respectfully inform his numerous friends and the public generally, that he has leased the Hotel in Hanover, near the Depot, formerly kept by Mr. Jeremiah Kohler, and will spare no effort to conduct it in a manner that will give general satisfaction. His table will have the best the markets can afford—his chambers are spacious and comfortable—and he has laid in for his bar a full stock of choice wines and liquors. There is stabling for horses attached to the Hotel. It will be his constant endeavor to render the fullest satisfaction to his guests, making his house as near a home to them as possible.—He asks a share of the public patronage, determined as he is to deserve a large part of it. Remember the Railroad House, near the Depot Hanover, Pa. A. P. BAUGHER.

Oct. 2, 1865. tf

Cannon's MARBLE WORKS,

In Baltimore street, Nearly Opposite the Court House,

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Every description of work executed in the finest style of the art.

June 4, 1865. tf

Still at Work!

THE undersigned continues the CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS, in all its branches, at his old stand, in East Middle street, Gettysburg.

NEW WORK made to order, and REPAIRING done promptly and at lowest prices.

FALLING-TOP AND STANDING-TOP BUGGIES

—CONSTANTLY ON HAND.

Two first-rate SPRING WAGONS for sale. JACOB TROXEL.

John W. Tipton,

FASHIONABLE BARBER, North-east corner of the Diamond, (next door to McClellan's Hotel,) Gettysburg, Pa. where he can at all times be found ready to attend to all business in his line. He has also excellent assistance and will ensure satisfaction. Give him a call. Dec. 3, 1860.

1866. If you have chapped hands, lips or rough skin, use the OLEIN, prepared by Dr. R. HORNER.

Selected Poetry.

THE FIRST SNOW-FALL.

The snow had begun in the gloaming,
And busily, all the night,
Had been heaping field and highway
With a silence deep and white.

Every pine and fir and hemlock
Were ermine too dear for an earl,
And the poorest twig on the elm tree
Was ridged inch deep with pearl.

From sheds new-roofed with Carrara
Came Chanticleer's muffled crow:
The stiff rails were softened to swans' down,
And still wavered down the snow.

I stood and watched from the window
The noiseless work of the sky,
And the sudden flurries of snow birds,
Like brown leaves whirling by.

I thought of a mound in sweet Auburn,
Where a little head-stone stood:
How the flakes were folding it gently,
As did robbins the Babes of the Wood.

Up spoke our own little Mabel,
Saying, "Father, who makes the snow?"
And I told of the good All-Father
Who cares for us here below.

Again I looked at the snow-fall,
And thought of the leaden sky
That arched o'er our first great sorrow
When that mound was heaped so high.

I remembered the gradual patience
That fell from the cloud-like snow,
Flake by flake, healing and hiding
The scars of our buried woe.

Then with eyes that saw not I kissed her,
And she, kissing back, could not know
That my kiss was given to her sister,
Folded close under deepening snow.

[Lowell.

Agricultural & Domestic.

EXHAUSTION OF SOIL.

The exhaustion of the soil consequent upon the system of agriculture pursued by our farmers is awakening public notice and challenging the attention of some of the most observant men in the country. Professor Henry, the Secretary of the Smithsonian Institute, has expressed the opinion that there was "more wealth invested in our soil in fertilizing matter at the moment this continent was discovered by Columbus, than there is at present above the surface, in improvements and all other investments. The fertility which ages had accumulated upon its surface, has been the capital upon which the farmer has been drawing with reckless prodigality from the first settlement of the country." And in a speech delivered in the House of Representatives in 1858, by Hon. J. E. Morrill, we find the following remarks upon the same subject:

By the system of husbandry generally pursued here, the land is tilled until it is robbed of its virtue, skinned of its cream, and then the owner selling his field to some skinflint neighbor, flies to fresh fields with the foul purpose to repeat the same spoliation; and this annual exodus which prevails over all the older States, and even begins upon the first settlement of the new States before their remoter borders have lost sight of the savage, painfully indicates that we have reached the maximum of population our land will support in the present state of our agricultural economy.

The results of this exhausting process can be seen by some examples taken from the State of New York and Ohio. In the neighborhood of Albany, in 1775, wheat yielded from twenty to forty bushels per acre, in 1785 from sixteen to twenty bushels, in 1815 from twelve to fifteen bushels; while by the State census of 1845 Albany county gave seven and one-half bushels per acre, Duchess five, Columbia six and Westchester seven. Within fifty years preceding 1860 the average yield of wheat in Ohio had diminished from thirty to less than fifteen bushels per acre. Now the average production is thirteen bushels per acre. The Report of the Ohio State Board of Agriculture shows that the average crop of Indian corn in that State during the five years from 1850 to 1854, both inclusive, was 38.81 bushels per acre; while during the five years from 1854 to 1858, both inclusive, it averaged only 32.95 bushels to the acre. The average for 1862 was lower than ever before, to-wit: 28 96-100 bushels per acre. The State census of Iowa for 1858 shows an average wheat production of only 4.12 bushels per acre for spring and 6.96 for winter—oats 5.40 bushels per acre, and corn 23.49.

The retrograde movement in many of the States from farming to stock raising and dairy operating, is also a significant fact pointing to the effects of the exhausting system of cultivation. In noticing this fact the Chicago *Times* says:

Throughout Northern Illinois the raising of winter wheat is gradually ceasing as it has done in Western New York. Farmers find the dangers of its being winter killed or destroyed by the chinch bug, added to the heavy freights and the uncertainty of the markets, so far outweigh the chances of profit, that they are in a measure cut off from their former choice between wheat and stock, and compelled to rely upon stock alone. That wheat is winter killed, as some superficially suppose, in consequence of an increasing average cold in our winter, we do not believe. We doubt whether there is any such increase in the cold of the atmosphere, and if there were, winter wheat does not depend upon the temperature of the atmosphere, but on that of the soil. We think it far more probable that it is winter killed because the soil is growing colder, than from any change in the average temperature of the air. The soil is colder because the ashes which resulted from the ancient priarie fires, and which in the early cultivation of winter wheat kept the soil warm during the winter, have been exhausted and never resupplied. We are strengthened in this view by the fact that lime and ashes are prescribed by agriculturists and found successful as the preventive of winter killing. Whether the spread of the chinch bug is in any way directly or indirectly connected with the weakness or decline in the plant, arising from this change in the soil, we do not attempt to argue in the present state of universal ignorance and absence of all scientific investigation relative to the growth of this evil. But as every other form of insect, whether midge or other kinds of weevil, hessian fly, wheat fly, &c., down even to blight smut and rust, have been traced to deterioration in certain ingredients of the soil resulting from continual cropping which deterioration gives rise to weakness in the plant which lays it open to the attacks, we may venture to suggest the possibility that even the chinch bug is no exception to the law. For the law under which all these insect evils are benevolently introduced in the divine economy, is that all vegetation which has within itself a deficient supply of vigor and life, shall be eaten up and destroyed by a process more rapid and healthy than that of slow decay.

Either of these theories would imply a partial impoverishment in our soil as the ultimate cause of the abandonment of the winter wheat crop in Northern Illinois, and it will require some argument more weighty than a mere boast of the depth and inexhaustible richness of our prairie loams to meet the case. Whatever may be the cause, the fact remains that many farmers who formerly made more money either by wheat or stock, and more by wheat than by stock, are now compelled to look to stock alone, although stock is no more profitable now than heretofore except relatively to crops. Does this indicate a healthy condition of our agriculture? If so, would not our agriculture be in a still more healthy condition if all the farmers on our prairies should turn shepherds and herdsmen, like those of the *steppes* of South America or the table lands of Mexico? The effect of this would be that we must not only put our soil and labor into cereals, and our cereals into beef, but the quantity of beef would be so vast, and the price so low, that we would, like the Paraguayans and Mexicans, kill them for the hides and tallow.

IS SNOW A FERTILIZER?

"Farmer," of Sullivan Co., N. Y., writes: "I have frequently heard it said that snow is very beneficial to land, and hence it is sometimes called the 'poor man's manure.' Although this is a commonly received opinion, I have hitherto failed to meet with any one who could explain it upon philosophical principles, and have been led to doubt the truth of the assertion. Why is it said to be so?"—

Answer.—Snow absorbs from the atmosphere very considerable quantities of ammonia, which is especially abundant in the air near cities, as it is set free from coal and other fuel. It is a warm covering, protecting the plants covered by it, especially such as the grasses and winter grains, from the unfavorable action of frost, for it matters little how deeply the ground is frozen, a good bed of snow lying upon it several weeks will thaw it all, and even permit a growth of grain and grass to take place under it. When it melts, the soil has the benefit of the ammonia, and any fertilizing dust that the snow may have caught, and the snow-water besides contains much oxygen—hence the effects are like those of manure, and the reason for the popular judgment, which is quite right.—*Amer. Agricul.*

CRIB-BITING.

An "Ex-Officer," who has studied this disease in the army, before he entered it, and since he returned from service, makes some suggestions which, considering the very indefinite views usually held by veterinarians about it, are worthy consideration. We regret he has no experience in regard to a cure. "I have found that authors call this disease an affection of the stomach, or locate it in other places, still more remote from the seat of the complaint. I have taken pains for the last six or seven years, both in the army and while out of it, to look in every horse's mouth that gave the well known intimation of being afflicted with what is generally termed 'cribbing,' or 'wind-sucking,' and I have in no instance failed to find that the gums grow down between the upper teeth—some within a quarter of an inch of the ends of the teeth, others not so far, but *all* have that characteristic without exception. From this I conclude it is a crowding of the teeth and gums, instead of any intestinal disease. The pain and irritation caused by the pressure, makes the horse press his teeth upon the first horizontal piece of anything he comes in contact with, to obtain relief. The pain he is in, no doubt, causes him to grunt, and the eructation of wind from the stomach is but the effect of having the head and neck in the position he takes. For a cure, I would suggest that keeping the teeth from crowding each other, or the gums, or both, will at once cure the malady."

HAVE YOU PLENTY OF DOOR MATS?

Our observation is, that comparatively few housekeepers appreciate the economy of having plenty of mats at every outside door. The chief wear of carpets comes from sandy or gritty materials brought in on the boots or shoes. Uncarpeted floors are constantly soiled from the same source. Most persons keep but a single mat just inside, or outside of the door. It is far better to have two or three—one coarse, heavy one outside the door, at the bottom of the steps, another just against the door on the outside, and another finer one on the inside. Mats so placed will be a strong hint to careless, slovenly men and boys to wipe their feet clean. The cost is not so much more for three mats thus used, for they will last nearly three times as long as a single one. Each fifty cents invested in mats will usually save ten times the amount in carpets, and in lessening labor and annoyance. Corn husks braided together make good home-made mats. Pieces of old carpets are far better than nothing. A good, cheap mat can be easily made by stitching two pieces of old carpet together and stuffing with a thin layer of hay or straw, knotting it through to keep the filling in place.

COOKING SALSIFY, OR VEGETABLE OYSTER.

We hope many of our readers have a liberal supply of this vegetable, or will have another year. It is grown as easily, and just like carrots or parsnips, and if rightly cooked affords a very agreeable dish, especially as it grows all winter, although we usually take up late in autumn a quantity for winter's use, and pack it in boxes of moist sand in a cool cellar. We clean the roots well, cut in short pieces, boil tender, drain, salt it, add a little salt codfish picked very fine, and butter, thicken with a little flour and milk, and pour it over toast.—C. W. C., Howells, Orange Co., N. Y., writes; Wash and scrape the roots, cut in thin slices, boil in a little water until soft; pour off the water and mash the roots fine. Season with salt, pepper, butter, and a little cream.

SALTING BUTTER.

A New Hampshire correspondent of the *Rural New Yorker*, gives the following recipe for salting butter: Take two quarts of good salt, one ounce of sugar, one ounce of saltpetre. Use one ounce of the composition for one pound of butter. It should be stamped and left to cool before putting in jars. Butter prepared in this way should not be used for two or three weeks. You will find that your butter will be very fine, as it will have no brittle or salty look or taste. By following this course your butter will keep the year through, in warm as well as cold weather.

Choice Miscellany.

SLEIGH-RIDING WITH A WIDOW.

Snow had fallen, the young folks of the village got up a grand sleighing party to a country tavern at some distance, and the interesting widow Lampkin sat in the same sleigh, under the same buffalo as myself. "Oh, don't," she exclaimed, as we came to the first bridge, catching me by the arm, and turning her veiled face towards me, while her little eyes twinkled through the moonlight. "Don't what?" I asked; "I'm not doing anything." "Well, but I thought you was going to take toll," replied Mrs. Lampkin. "Toll!" I replied, "what's that?" "How!" exclaimed the widow, her clear laugh ringing out above the music of the bells; "Dr. Meadows pretends he don't know what toll is!" "Indeed, I don't then," I said, laughing in turn. "Don't know that the gentlemen, when they go out on a sleighing party, claim a kiss as toll when they cross a bridge?" "Well, I never!" When next we came to a bridge, and I claimed toll, the struggle of the widow to hold the veil was not sufficient to tear it; and, somehow, when the veil was removed, her face was turned directly towards my own, and in the glittering of the moonlight, the horse trotted on himself, and toll was taken for the first time by Dr. Meadows. Soon we came to a long bridge, but the widow said there was no use to resist, and she paid up as we reached it without a struggle. "But you won't take toll for every arch, will you, Doctor?" she asked. To which the only reply was a practical affirmative to the question. Did you ever, reader, sleigh-ride with a widow, and take toll at the bridges?

A COLORED DISCOURSE.

A correspondent of the *Knickerbocker*, who writes from Mansfield, sends the following "discourse," for the entire authenticity of which he vouches without reserve, having taken it down from the thick lips of the reverend orator himself:

"My text, brethren and sisters, will be found in the fus chapter ob Genesis and twenty-sebenth werse:—'And de Lor' made Adam.' I tell you how he made him. He made him out ob clay, and when he git dry he breathed into him de breff ob life. He put him in de garden ob Eden, and den set him in de corner ob de lot, and he tole him to eat all de apples ceptin' dem in de middle ob de orchard; dem he wanted for de winter apples.

"Byme by, Adam he be lonsom. So de Lor' make him Ebe. I'll tell you how he make her; he gib Adam lodeilum till he got sound asleep, den he gouged a rib out ob his side and make Ebe; an' he tole her to eat all de apples ceptin' dem in de middle of de orchard; dem he wanted for de winter apples.

"Wun day de Lor' he go a visiting, de debbil he cum along, dressed up in de skin ob de snake, and he fine Ebe, an' he tell her, 'Ebe, why tor you no eat de apples in de middle ob de orchard?' Ebe say, 'Dem de Lor's winter apples.' But de debbil says, 'I tell you for to eat dem, case dey's de best apples in de orchard.' So Ebe eat de apple, an' gib Adam a bite; an' den de debbil, he go away.

"Byme by, de Lor' cum home an' he call Adam. Adam he lay low, so de Lor' call again. 'You Adam!' Adam say, 'Hea, Lor'!' An' de Lor' say, 'Who stole de winter apples?' Adam tole him, 'Don't know—Ebe, I spect.' So de Lor' call Ebe. Ebe lay low; de Lor' call again, 'You Ebe!' Ebe say, 'Hea, Lor'!' De Lor' say, 'Who stole de winter apples?' Ebe tole him, 'Don't know—Adam she spect.' So de Lor' cotch 'em boff, an' trow dem ober de fence, an' tole dem, 'Go, work for your libben.'"

☞A little chap who had, among other Christmas presents, a "mechanical box," in which two "colored pussons" were intended to dance, on being "wound up," found it would not work, and appealed to an older brother to "fix it." Jack looked at it, and immediately exclaimed, "why! they *can't* be fixed so as to 'work,' Bob! They are *free*, you know!"

☞"What do you know of the defendant, Mr. Thompson? Do you consider him a good musician?" "On that point I wish to swear with great care. I do not wish to insinuate that Mr. Vanslopes is not a good musician. Not at all. But I could not help observing—people will observe queer things at times—that after he commenced playing on the clarionet a saw-filer who lived next door left home and has never since been heard of."

☞Old grave-stones sometimes tell the truth. Here is a good specimen of an old time New England epitaph, which may be read in a grave-yard at South Dedham, Massachusetts:

"Many a man for love of pelf,
To stuff his coffers, starves himself;
Labors, accumulates, and spares,
To lay up ruin for his heirs;
Grudges the poor their scanty dole;
Saves everything—except his soul!"

☞A Chinese widow, fanning the tomb of her husband, and being asked the cause of so singular a mode of showing her grief, accounted for it by saying that he had made her promise not to marry again while the mortar of his tomb remained damp; and as it dried but slowly she saw no harm in aiding the operation.

☞An Irishman took off his coat to show a terrible wound which he had received a few years before. Not being able, however, to find the wound, he suddenly remembered it was on "brother Bill's arm."

☞Why are young ladies kissing each other like an emblem of Christianity? Because they are doing unto each other as they would men should do unto them.

☞An exchange says a saving bank in Mobile, established by the negroes, collapsed the other day, in consequence of the depositors withdrawing all the funds to attend a circus.

☞A six-year old chap in Bethel, Me., being unable to drive his cow out of the barn, set it on fire, and then, he says, "she run."

PARLOR JUGGLERY.

We notice that many of our popular magazines and periodicals are devoting a portion of their space to the science of legerdemain, for the edification of their young readers, and for general home amusement. We don't propose to go behind anything with ink on it, and consequently have prepared a number of tricks which will be found not only entertaining but instructive. In the long autumn and winter evenings they will form a never-failing source of amusement. They are all susceptible of explanation upon natural principles, and no parent can consistently object to them on the ground that "there is suthin' wrong about 'em." These tricks are not only healthy, but are perfectly sure in their results:

The Spittoon Trick.—Take two half-gallon spittoons—white ones are the best—then select a strong red cord—a worsted one, if it can be procured—pass the cord through the two holes of the spittoons and give the ends to a gentleman and lady, selected from the company, to hold. Now let a lady seize the spittoons, and, sliding each to the opposite end of the cord, bring them together smartly, when they will break in pieces and fall to the floor. This trick is easily performed, and will excite considerable applause.

The Magic Stick.—To do this trick properly you will need a pearl-handled knife and a stout hardwood stick, some two inches in length. Sharpen the two ends of the stick and then try to crush it endways, either between your hands or by sitting upon it. This, to your astonishment, you will find impossible to do.

The Flying Hen.—Select a large, well-fed hen—the color is immaterial, though black is best—and place her in a sitting position on some smooth surface. Then over her place a paste-board box, eighteen by thirty inches. Pound smartly upon the top of the box with a bone-handled table knife for three minutes, and then suddenly raise it, when the hen will immediately fly away. This trick can be performed by any person of average intelligence, who gives his whole mind to it.

The Nail Trick.—Take 2 large wrought iron nails, and wire them together in the *form of a cross.* It will then be found impossible to swallow them. There is no deception about this.

The Cable.—Take a piece of tarred cable, about fifteen inches in length, cut it carefully in two with a sharp knife, and then try and chew the ends together. You can try as long as you like.

The Magic Eggs.—Put twelve fresh eggs carefully into a green worsted bag. Swing the bag rapidly about your head, hitting it each time against the door-post. Then ask the company whether they will have them boiled, scrambled, or fried. It will make no difference which they choose.

The Four Jacks.—Select a pack of cards with plain white backs. Take out the four jacks and burn them before the company, letting them see the ashes. Now shuffle the cards quickly, and, holding them in the left hand, give them a sharp rap with the knuckles of the right. Then place them on the table with the face down, and defy the company to find the jacks. They can't do it.

These are only a few of the tricks in our repertoire, but they will suffice for the present. They are calculated not only to amuse, but to inculcate a love of science among our young friends, and we shall feel amply repaid by their thanks.

LADIES SHOULD READ NEWSPAPERS.

The Albany *Times* says it is a great mistake in female education to keep a young lady's time and attention devoted to only fashionable literature of the day. If you would qualify her for conversation, you must give her something to talk about, give her education with the actual world and its transpiring events. Urge her to read newspapers and become familiar with the present character and improvement of our race. History is of some importance; but the world is dead, we have nothing to do with it. Our thoughts and concerns should be for the present world, to know what it is and improve its condition. Let her have an intelligent opinion, and be able to sustain intelligent conversation concerning the mental, moral and religious improvement of our times. Let the gilded annuals and poems on the centre table be kept part of the time covered with weekly and daily journals. Let the whole family, men, women and cildren, read the newspapers.

Sleighing.—The gingle of the merry sleigh bells reminds us of the following extract from a boy's composition or essay on "Sleighing:"

"There ain't much sleigh-riding except in the winter. Folks don't seem to care about it in warm weather. Grown-up boys and girls like to go sleigh-riding—the boys generally drive with one hand and help the girls hold their muffs with the other. Brother Bob let me go along a little way once when he took Celia Ann Crane out sleighing, and I thouht he paid more attention to holding the muff than he did to holding the horses."

Salt the Chimney.—In building a chimney put a quantity of salt into the mortar with which the interspaces of brick are to be laid. The effect will be that there will never be any accumulation of soot in the chimney. The philosophy is thus stated: The salt in the portion of mortar which is exposed absorbs moisture every damp day. The soot thus becomes damp and falls down the fire-place. Our readers should remember or preserve this little piece of valuable information.

☞A poor woman and her little child lately settled in a western city and were greatly reduced and in need of food.—The child seeing a chicken in the back yard, wanted to kill it and have a pot-pie. "No, no," said the mother, "that would be wicked, and God would surely punish you." "Then," said the youngster, looking up, "let's move back to Boston, there ain't any God there."

☞The Southern darkies held emancipation frolics at Richmond, Charleston, Wilmington and other places, on New Year's day, unmolested by anybody. At Augusta, Georgia, they had a "military" parade, and such a lot of flashy uniforms, of every color, swords, arms and trappings of every sort—warlike and comical—was never before witnessed among the descendants of Ham and hominy.

Miscegenation.—"A good-looking, intelligent, well dressed, tidy and prepossessing white girl," of Ohio, has married a big Sambo, about seven degrees blacker than a bucket of coal tar. Mated doves,

"Two souls with but a single thought,
Two colors mixed as one."

☞A singular innovation was made at a funeral in Paris the other nay. Instead of laudatory discourses in honor of the individual interred, one of his friends read extracts from a newspaper article in his praise.

☞An ingenious pickpocket in the West is said to have driven a good business by getting on railroad trains, refusing to pay the fare, and then picking the conductor's pocket while he was putting him out.

From the New York Day Book.

SOLILOQUY OF A POOR MECHANIC.

BY "BRICK" POMEROY.

How my head aches!

And I want a little more sleep, but unless I am there when the seven o'clock bell speaks, I am not wanted.

But I'll rest—nap—snooze here as I rest, and waken in a few moments.

That noise in the kitchen?

That is my wife preparing the breakfast. Good woman—she did not go to bed till an hour or more after I did, and she is always up an hour before me. Her work is never done—mine is never done. I hear her step in another room. I hear the dishes as they are placed on the table. This pillow is not so large as some pillows, so I'll double it up and rest my head on it. And this bed is not such as rich people have, but it's good enough for a poor man! The feather bed is thin—the clothes are none too nice, but then we are better off than thousands I know.

Why not have better ones?

Simply because I cannot afford it. Do you see these hands? Do you see the callous palms—the little labor cracks—the half stiffened blunt finger? Well, sir, they are marks of industry. I go to the shop early. I work late. I take my dinner in that little tin pail. I work till my back aches. I save my money. My wife helps me at home—she is prudent, saving, industrious and hopeful. My children are not dressed as well as my neighbor's children are, but they wear the best I can get them.

I have no money for luxuries, my family must live, even if my bed be hard, my pillow small—the feathers few and the bed clothes worn—the floor uncarpeted.

Hard work?

Of course I have work, and I have pay for it. But money does not go so far now as it used to. Two dollars to-day are not as good as one dollar six years ago. My wages go for flour, meat, potatoes, butter when we can afford it, eggs, tea, coffee, sugar, cloth, medicines and taxes.

Why purchase butter, tea, coffee, etc.

Why live? I am tired at night and want something I can relish, and a cup of tea gives me strength and new life. And in the morning, with the labors of the day staring me in the face as they lead me along to the grave, I have but little appetite, a cup of coffee with sugar in it and perhaps an egg on my plate tempts the worn out appetite and I thus gain strength for my toil.

Be more saving.

I am saving. My wife is saving. I have hardly a decent suit of clothes. My wife does not have more than two dresses a year. She mends and turns, and patches and saves, and pieces and she uses our worn-out garments to make clothes for the children. And we have no luxuries in the pantry or cellar—simply plain food. A dollar does not go far in market now. I do not complain, but do get discouraged at times, and wonder why a poor man was born—what use is there in living? Everything costs so much. Cotton costs five times as much now as six years ago. Woolen goods ditto. Tea, coffee, flour, meat, sugar, rice, butter, eggs, tobacco, spices, medicines, &c., &c., cost from three to five times as much as they once did. And my wages are not increased in proportion. And then the war. All I had saved for years went for war expenses. It was fifty dollars here—fifty dollars there—fifty dollars then—twenty dollars more for the last call—fifty dollars more fore the next last call and so on. I had to sell my cow and silver watch to raise bounty money.

Why didn't I enlist?

Why didn't you? Myson, my brother, my cousin enlisted, and they died or came home crippled. I was drafted—I mortgaged my house and lot to raise money to send a man in my place.

What made me?

To save the Union. They told me the South wanted to get out of the Union, and that we must whip them back. I did not quite understand the matter. I wanted the Union restored and I joined with the Republican party. But all this was for nothing. We went to war—we lost half a million of men—we ruined the South so it is worth nothing to the Union—they submitted—we disbanded our armies—the South laid down her arms and has gone to work, and now these same Republicans say the South is out of the Union, and they are going to keep her out, for fear she will vote against them. I can't see what we gained by war. And I find out that the Democrats were right, and that Democratic times were the best for poor people. And the taxes—why I am now taxed—and taxed and taxed? I must support myself—my family—my poor relatives; my crippled relatives who came back from the war—I pay ten times the City, State, town and county taxes I did before—I am taxed to help support free negroes who once worked, as I have to, and support themselves—and, worse than all, I am taxed to pay interest money to rich bondholders, who live in ease, whose hands are soft, who pay no taxes, yet live on what I earn, and what all of us poor men earn. Now what chance has a poor man under such a Republican Government? A chance to work hard and die poor.

THE BLESSINGS OF "FREEDOM."

A friend, (and a decided Republican,) who fought through the war, and is now trying to run a plantation "down in Dixie," complains of the "uncertainty of procuring labor"—that he had "hired seven different gangs since he took the plantation, and could not induce any of them to remain long;" that the last ones he agreed to pay in advance, week to week, as long as they would remain—which was exactly six days, and the last he saw of them, they were marching (Indian file) down the road, singing, "We'll hang Jeff Davis on a sour apple tree," in the full enjoyment of "*life, liberty*, and the pursuit of happiness." We imagine the feelings of our Republican friend, as he leaned over the pailings, and saw his sable friends, "on their winding way," to have been akin to those of Pharaoh, when the children of Israel "took to the water,"—and we don't recollect, at this moment, any one whose faith in "negro equality" deserved a more convincing shock than his. He is now looking for Northern white laborers, satisfied that "the freedmen" will not be ready to go to work during the present century.—*New Haven Register.*

STEAM REFINED LARD.

It came out in a recent trial at Cincinnati that a most foul and disgusting practice exists among the manufacturers of steam refined lard. In the transportation of droves of hogs, by cars, to large markets, more or less of them, and sometimes many of them, are found to be dead on their arrival. They die from crowding, from disease, from suffocation, from being trampled upon, and from other causes. On their arrival these dead hogs, bruised, trampled upon, diseased and covered with filth, are purchased by manufacturers of steam refined lard. They are taken to the manufactories with others which drop dead in the streets; they are not dressed or cleaned in any manner, but are put whole into immense steam boilers or tanks, and the lard is extracted from them by the power of steam. This process extracts the lard perfectly from all parts of the animal, even from the bones. After sufficient steaming the most beautiful "Pure Steam Refined Lard" is drawn from certain parts of the boiler by means of faucets, while the filth or solid portions sink to the bottom or rise to the top.

☞A lady seeing a man in the gutter, said she was afraid he was dead. Pat, who had been near enough to smell his breath, exclaimed: "*Faith*, and I wish I had half his disease."

☞Hall's *Journal of Health* says people mustn't "cuddle up" in bed if they would be healthy.

The Compiler.

GETTYSBURG, PA.

Monday Morning, Jan. 14, 1867.

SIMON TRIUMPHS.

The Republican members of the Legislature met in caucus on Thursday evening, for the nomination of a candidate for United States Senator. The "old Winnebago," Simon Cameron, was successful on the first ballot—Cameron 46, Curtin 23, Stevens 7, Grow 5. McConaughy voted for Cameron, notwithstanding the distinct instructions for Curtin by both the counties composing this Senatorial district.

If the election of Simon Cameron "will be a BURNING SHAME to the great State of Pennsylvania and an EVERLASTING DISGRACE to the representatives of the masses of the Republican party," has not McConaughy helped to bring both about?

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

In the House of Representatives, on Monday, Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, (said to be a bitter personal enemy of President Johnson,) introduced resolutions impeaching the President. The resolutions were referred to the Judiciary Committee, with power to send for persons and papers. The New York *Times* and some other journals think this reference settles the question for the present session. But the *World* is inclined to a different view. It thinks the Radicals are in dead earnest, and that the President will be impeached and put on trial. We, of course, have no means of knowing what the upshot of the matter will be; but of this we are certain, that if trouble and convulsion follow—as is more than likely—the Republican leaders will be held responsible to the most full and entire extent. So unprecedented and unjustifiable a proceeding, *merely to retain party ascendency*, will not be endorsed or excused by the sober sense of the American people.

IMPORTANT FROM WASHINGTON.

The Washington correspondent of the *Age*, in his letter of Friday, says:—Forney warns his Radical friends, through the columns of the *Chronicle*, this morning, to lose no time in removing the President from office. He thinks that war is *brewing*, and unless Congress strikes at once, the Executive and his friends will get control of the situation. It is evident that there is more uneasiness among the Radicals here to-day than there has been at any time during the present Congress. The responses of the Democratic press throughout the country to the impeachment movement, and the firm, unyielding position of the President, convince the shrewd men of the dominant party that they will have no child's play on their hands if they should undertake to carry out the programme adopted by the House on Monday last.

☞ On Tuesday last, the 8th of January, the following scene occurred in the national House of Representatives:

Mr. Niblack, of Indiana, moved that, as this was the anniversary of the battle of New Orleans, a day which many on his side regarded as a holiday, the House adjourn. He added that Congress usually adjourned over this anniversary.

Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, remarked that *that was played out.*

Mr. Finck, of Ohio, called for the yeas and nays, but the House refused to order them.

The Democrats not being able to muster more than thirty-one votes, less than one-fifth of those present, the motion was rejected.

The proposed adjournment for a day was suggested in honor of the victory of Andrew Jackson over the British at New Orleans, but Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, coolly informed the country that it "was played out," and the House sustained him in his insult to the memory of one of the Republic's most gallant defenders! This is the man who heads the movement to impeach the President of the United States!

☞ Said the Philadelphia *Press* of Wednesday:

Thaddeus Stevens is now in Harrisburg. The members of the Legislature can see for themselves whether he is unfitted by years for the discharge of the high duties of a Senator in Congress.

Mr. Stevens, it seems, only went to Harrisburg to show himself to the members of the Legislature, notwithstanding his previous dignified refusal to mingle personally in the contest. Of course that is his own business, and if he chooses to dance a pirouette in the Senate chamber, or recite Shakspeare's Seven Ages in full at the Lochiel House, it is none of ours. It is evident that "the great commoner" is on the anxious bench, and, under the skillful management of his "friends," there is no telling what antics the young man may cut at Harrisburg.—*Age*.

☞ The Radicals are in great distress. They elected a majority of the Legislature of this State, and consequently expect to elect a United States Senator. But, somehow or other, they are fearfully afraid of foul play, *among themselves*, and the most unblushing charges of corruption are made by their own journals against their own leaders. So general have these charges become, that a week before the election is to take place the Senate and House of Representatives have seen fit to pass resolutions of purgation, and have raised committees of investigation to hear and determine the serious question!

☞ It is known at Washington that there will be two reports from the New Orleans Investigating Committee. The minority report will exonerate the State authorities and the local government of New Orleans from all blame in connection with the unfortunate riot in that city. Sufficient evidence has been taken and will appear in the reports to show that the outbreak was not premeditated, but was simply the act of an *irresponsible mob*, which the authorities could not control.

☞ Hon. Wm. H. Kemble, of Philadelphia, was re-elected State Treasurer by the Legislature on Wednesday last. The Democrats voted for John F. Spangler, of York.

☞ In the State Senate, on Wednesday, Mr. Glatz presented a petition from citizens of Philadelphia asking that the bridge at Columbia be re-built.

☞ John H. Surratt will arrive in this country about the last of January.

NEGRO SUFFRAGE IN THE DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA.

The President Vetoes, but a Radical Congress Passes the Measure by Two-thirds.

Negro suffrage has been FORCED *upon the District of Columbia by a Radical Congress against the expressed will of its people!*

During the last political campaign, Republican orators and editors persistently denied the charge that their party favored negro suffrage, and thus many were deceived into supporting their candidates. But no sooner is the election over, and Congress meets, than this odious measure is again urged, *and passed*, by the Republican majorities in both Houses.

The bill to confer the right of the ballot upon the swarms of negroes in the District of Columbia having been presented to the President, he, on Monday, returned it with a veto, giving his reasons at length for withholding his assent. The document contains many clear and powerful arguments. The following are its main points:

Entirely disregarding the wishes of the people of the District of Columbia, Congress has deemed it right and expedient to pass the measure now submitted for my signature. It, therefore, becomes the duty of the Executive, standing between the legislation of the one and the will of the other, fairly expressed, to determine whether he should approve the bill and thus aid in placing upon the statute-books of the nation a law against which the people to whom it is to apply have solemnly and with such unanimity protested, or whether he should return it with his objections, in the hope that upon reconsideration, Congress, acting as the representatives of the inhabitants of the seat of government, will permit them to regulate a purely local question, as to them may seem best suited to their interests and condition.

The District of Columbia was ceded to the United States by Maryland and Virginia, in order that it might become the permanent seat of government of the United States. Accepted by Congress it at once became subject to the "exclusive legislation" for which provision is made in the Federal Constitution. It should be borne in mind, however, that in exercising its functions as the law making power of the District of Columbia, the authority of the National Legislature is not without limit, but that Congress is bound to observe the letter and spirit of the Constitution, as well in the enactment of local laws for the seat of government, as in legislation common to the entire Union. Were it to be admitted that the right "to exercise exclusive legislation in all cases whatsoever," conferred upon Congress unlimited power within the District of Columbia, titles of nobility might be granted within its boundaries; laws might be made "respecting an establishment of religion, or prohibiting the free exercise thereof; or abridging the freedom of speech or of the press; or the right of the people peaceably to assemble and to petition the Government for redress of grievances." Despotism would thus reign at the seat of government of a free Republic, and, as a place of permanent residence, it would be avoided by all who prefer the blessings of liberty to the mere emoluments of official position.

It should also be remembered that in legislating for the District of Columbia, under the Federal Constitution, the relation of Congress to its inhabitants is analogous to that of a Legislature to the people of a State, under their own local Constitution. It does not, therefore, seem to be asking too much that, in matters pertaining to the District, Congress should have a like respect for the will and interests of its inhabitants as is entertained by a State Legislature for the wishes and prosperity of those for whom they legislate. The spirit of our Constitution and the genius of our government require that, in regard to any law which is to affect and have a permanent bearing upon a people, their will should exert at least a reasonable influence upon those who are acting in the capacity of their legislators. Would for instance, the Legislature of the States of New York or of Pennsylvania, or of Indiana, or of any State in the Union, in opposition to the expressed will of a large majority of the people whom they were chosen to represent arbitrarily force upon them, as voters, all persons of the African or negro race, and make them eligible for office without any other qualification than a certain term of residence within the State? In neither of the States named would the colored population, when acting together, be able to produce any great social or political result. Yet, in New York, before he can vote, the man of color must fulfill conditions that are not required of the white citizens; in Pennsylvania the elective franchise is restricted to white freemen; while in Indiana negroes and mulattoes are expressly excluded from the right of suffrage. It hardly seems consistent with the principles of right and justice that representatives of States where suffrage is either denied the colored man, or granted to him on qualifications requiring intelligence or property, should compel the people of the District of Columbia to try an experiment which their own constituents have thus far shown an unwillingness to test for themselves.

As a general rule, sound policy requires that the Legislature should yield to the wishes of a people, when not inconsistent with the Constitution and the laws. The measures suited to one community might not be well adapted to the condition of another; and the persons best qualified to determine such questions are those whose interests are directly affected by any proposed law. In Massachusetts, for instance, male persons are allowed to vote without regard to color, provided they possess a certain degree of intelligence. In a population in that State of 1,231,066 there were, by the census of 1860, only 9,602 persons of color, and of the males over twenty years of age, there 339,086 white to 2,602 colored. By the same official enumeration, there were in the District of Columbia 60,764 whites to 14,316 persons of the colored race. Since then, however, the population of the District has largely increased, and it is estimated that at the present time there are nearly a hundred thousand whites to thirty thousand negroes. The cause of the augmented numbers of the latter class needs no explanation. Contiguous to Maryland and Virginia, the District during the war, became a place of refuge for those who escaped from servitude, and it is yet the abiding place of a considerable proportion of those who sought within its limits a shelter from bondage. Until then held in slavery, and denied all opportunities for mental culture, their first knowledge of the Government was acquired when by conferring upon them freedom, it became the benefactor of their race; the test of their capability for improvement began, when, for the first time, the career of free industry and the avenues to intelligence were opened to them. Possessing these advantages but a limited time—the greater number perhaps having entered the District of Columbia during the latter years of the war or since its termination—we may well pause to inquire whether after so brief a probation, they are as a class capable of an intelligent exercise of the right of suffrage, and qualified to discharge the duties of official position. The people who are daily witnesses of their mode of living and who have become familiar with their habits of thought, have expressed the conviction that they are not yet competent to serve as electors, and thus become eligible for office in the local government under which they live. Clothed with the elective franchise, their numbers, already largely in excess of the demand for labor, would be soon increased by an influx from the adjoining States. Drawn from fields where employment is abundant, they would in vain seek it here, and so add to the embarrassments already experienced from the large class of idle persons congregated in the District. Hardly yet capable of forming correct judgments upon the important questions that often make the issues of a political contest, they could readily be made subservient to the purposes of designing persons. While in Massachusetts, under the census of 1860, the proportion of white to colored males over twenty years of age was one hundred and thirty to one, here the black race constitutes nearly one-third of the entire population, whilst the same class surrounds the District on all sides, ready to change their residence at a moment's notice, and with all the facility of a nomadic people, in order to enjoy here, after a short residence, a privilege they find nowhere else. It is within their power, in one year, to come into the District in such numbers as to have the supreme control of the white race, and to govern them by their own officers, and by the exercise of all the municipal authority—among the rest, of the power of taxation over property in which they have no interest. In Massachusetts, where they have enjoyed the benefits of a thorough educational system, a qualification of intelligence is required, while here suffrage is extended to all, without discrimination, as well to the most incapable, who can prove a residence in the District, of one year, as to those persons of color who, comparatively few in number, are permanent inhabitants, and having given evidence of merit and qualification, are recognized as useful and responsible members of the community. Imposed upon an unwilling people, placed by the Constitution under the exclusive legislation of Congress, it would be viewed as an arbitrary exercise of power, and as an indication by the country of the purpose of Congress to compel the acceptance of negro suffrage by the States. It would engender a feeling of opposition and hatred between the two races, which, becoming deep rooted and ineradicable, would prevent them from living together in a state of mutual friendliness. * *

After full deliberation upon this measure, I cannot bring myself to approve it, even upon local considerations, nor yet as the beginning of an experiment on a larger scale. I yield to no one in attachment to that rule of general suffrage which distinguishes our policy as a nation. But there is a limit, wisely observed hitherto, which makes the ballot a privilege and a trust, and which requires of some classes a time suitable for probation and preparation. To give it indiscriminately to a new class, wholly unprepared, by previous habits and opportunities, to perform the trust which it demands, is to degrade it, and finally to destroy its power; for it may be safely assumed that no political truth is better established than that such indiscriminate and all-embracing extension of popular suffrage must end at last in its destruction.

The action of the President in refusing to sign the obnoxious bill is in full accord with the wish of nearly every white man in the District, and yet the Radicals in both Houses have enacted it into a law, by two-thirds votes.

"Can such things be" in a country of white freemen? Surely Radicalism cannot long rule at such a pace. The popular judgment must, ere long, crush it. The people will not be forever blind.

THE SALE OF DARKIES IN MARYLAND.

Much noise has lately been made by the Radical press about the sale of several colored people in Maryland under a decree of court, after conviction, for crimes. One of the darkies—Dick Harris—was found guilty of stealing beef, and sentenced to be sold for six months. Not being a very valuable woolen fabric, he was bought in by his brother for $50, and he is now working at Annapolis for $8 per week. Had he been a white man, the law would have required a sentence of from one to fifteen years in the penitentiary. None of the other blacks who were sold brought so high a figure.

The law under which these sales were made was passed by a legislature composed of a majority of the present Radicals of Maryland, and approved by the Radical Governor Bradford. In the Senate it received every vote except two, and the vote in the House stood 48 to 6. One of the two votes against it in the Senate was that of Mr. Heckert, who had just before been confined upon a charge of disloyalty. The same legislature which passed the bill, also passed the "treason bill," and the "defence loan bill," which put the "loyal" stamp upon its character beyond question. If, therefore, there is anything wrong about "the revival of slavery in Maryland" it is surely to be laid at the door of the Radical league house.

Whilst sympathising with the black thieves of Maryland, however, in their sad fate of being "sold into slavery," for six months, the Radical "grand moral idea" people and press of Pennsylvania forget that out in Missouri the Radical Legislature lately passed a law requiring white vagrants (persons out of employment) to be sold to the highest bidder. We have seen no editorial comments upon the fact that, under that law, some six vagrants were, a few days ago, sold by a court at St. Louis for six months. Is it worse, in Radical estimation, to sell a nigger beef thief for six months than to sell a white man for the same period for no other crime than being an idle loafer? Such seems to be the truth. Will some Radical organ tell us why it is so? asks the *Patriot & Union*.

☞ Mr. Ashley, of Ohio, who is figuring with such prominence in the impeachment programme, was two or three years ago assailed by leading men of his own party, in his immediate Congressional district, for corruption in procuring appointments. It was charged that he traded in that business, and not a few letters written by him in relation to different appointments were adduced to support the charge. And yet, with such a record, Mr. Ashley rises in his place in the House and impeaches the President for "high crimes and misdemeanors," among which is the "corrupt use of the appointing power!" The honest men of the land can appreciate the motives which induce a man with such a record as that of Mr. Ashley to malign and traduce the President.

☞ The people of the District of Columbia, some months ago, decided against negro suffrage by a vote of 7,369 to 36. The Harrisburg *Telegraph* denounces the President's veto of the meassure as "Andrew Johnson's last blow at Civilization and Freedom." This blow consists in the endeavor to carry out the principle that the majority should rule—and in preventing the Rump Congress from making the wishes of thirty-six individuals superior to those of over seven thousand. Is it "civilization" to force negro suffrage upon 7,369 voters at the request of 36?

☞ An unusually large number of marriages are taking place this winter. "Go it while you're young."

THE 8TH OF JANUARY.

The 8th of January, the anniversary of Gen. Jackson's victory over the British at New Orleans, was celebrated by the Conservatives at Washington in a truly patriotic style. A grand banquet was had in the evening, the venerable Francis P. Blair presiding. At 9 o'clock the President of the United States entered the hall, and was received with cheers, the waving of handkerchiefs, and music by the band. After a toast to the day, the health of the President was proposed. On rising President Johnson was again applauded. He said it was not his purpose to make a speech, but simply to propose a sentiment, which was read, as follows:

No State, of its own will, has a right, under the Constitution, to renounce its place in, or to withdraw from the Union. Nor has the Congress of the United States a constitutional power to degrade the people of any State by reducing them to the condition of a mere territorial dependency upon the Federal head. The one is a disruption—a dissolution of the government; the other is a consolidation and an extreme of despotic power. The advocates of the latter are also the enemies of the Union and of our constitutional form of government.

The sentiment was received with long and loud cheers.

The occasion was, all in all, a very significant one. The Washington correspondent of the Baltimore *Gazette* writes as follows of what was said at the banquet:

I see you have published the toast President Johnson gave, and his brief prefatory remarks. I could give but a faint idea of the effect they produced upon the audience, were I to attempt it. At no time since his elevation to the Presidency has he given such decided evidence that *he may be fully trusted in any emergency, and that he may be found equal to the task of meeting the dangers that threaten the country.* His presence seemed to inspire the speakers with a spirit which has been quite unusual for the past few years. It would be invidious to particularize, but I may, with propriety, say that the speeches of Messrs. Black, Cowan, Doolittle, Morrick and Rogers exhibited a tone far different from the timid and truckling elocution indulged in of late by the opponents of Congressional usurpation. In impassioned and emphatic language, the President was pointedly told by these gifted orators, that upon the first attempt of the plotters at the Capitol to carry their infamous insurrectionary projects into practical effect, they would look to him *as Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, to exercise his functions to their full extent*, and that they could, *after the occurrences of this evening rely with renewed and undoubting assurance on his determination to do his full duty.*

Mr. Cowan, in portraying the monstrous violations of the Constitution already perpetrated by Congress in expelling members avowedly to secure sufficient majorities in refusing representatives to ten States, whose right to seats was as clear as those of Massachusetts, and in hundreds of other usurpations, frequently paused to ask—What *then?* What is the *remedy?* What is to be *done?* These usurpations—these practical violations of the Constitution, he contended, were as gross as those committed by Cromwell when he "purged the House of Commons." "They called," he said, "for practical redress"—and eyeing the President steadfastly for a moment, he continued, "and the means of this redress cannot be found in speeches, however eloquent and logical, in conventions, however numerously or harmoniously attended, or in banquets, however splendidly supplied—but in practical action, in firmness and in courage."

Judge Black, in responding to the toast complimentary to the Supreme Court, delivered a glowing eulogium upon its members, but "disdained to defend it against its assailants." He declared that Milligan and the other parties whose cases were decided by that tribunal were as innocent as angels of the crimes charged upon them, as the evidence conclusively showed, but that, nevertheless, if the Executive had not interposed, and so enabled them to bring the great question before the Court, they would have been murdered by order of the commission instituted to try them. Judge B. did not hesitate to class Holt with Conover and his associates—and to compare them to Oates, Dangerfield and Bedloe, and he warned the revilers of the highest judicial tribunal in the land, in and out of Congress, of the fate of those miscreants who, within a year of their unbounded power, were tied to the tail of a cart and whipped through London amid the shouts of their *former* ignorant and misguided dupes. Judge B. also made the astounding disclosure that within eighteen months Thaddeus Stevens, who now denounces the decision of the Court, declared to him (Judge Black) that the military courts and commissions, then in full blast, had, in his opinion, no more legal authority to try parties outside the army and navy than so many mobs gathered from the thoroughfares of our cities by irresponsible parties.

An interesting fact was brought to light by Hon. Montgomery Blair during the delivery of his spirited speech.

"I mean (said he) to commit a breach of confidence here to-night. I want to read you a telegraphic despatch. Here it is from Andrew Johnson to Montgomery Blair, in the year of our Lord 1863.

"NASHVILLE, Nov. 24, 1863.

["Received Washington, Nov. 25, 1863. To the Hon. Montgomery Blair, Postmaster General. Marked confidential."]

"I hope the President will not be committed to the proposition of States relapsing into Territories, and hold them as such. If he steers clear of this extreme his election to the Presidency is without a reasonable doubt. I expected to have been in Washington before this time, when we could have conversed fully and freely in reference to the policy to be adopted by the Government.

"But it has been impossible for me to leave Nashville. I will be there soon. The institution of slavery is gone, and there is no good reason now for destroying the States to bring about the destruction of slavery. ANDREW JOHNSON."

Mr. Blair continued: "That message was delivered by me to the President, November 26, 1863. Is it not a matter of history? Did not every man who hears my voice know that advice was adopted—a reconstruction adopted and proceeded upon by Abraham Lincoln upon the doctrine laid down in that despatch? And now his successor, who gave him the advice he carried out, is to be impeached for a faithful adherence to the doctrines, principles and practice which Abraham Lincoln was elected upon, which he practiced in his lifetime, and which Mr. Johnson, as an honest and faithful man, is struggling to carry out! Do not despair. No, my friends; that great popular power, that deep set love of country and the Constitution, written in the heart of every American, will arise and stand around Andrew Johnson while he fulfils the mission of Abraham Lincoln."

☞ Hon. Henry Logan died at his residence, in Carroll township, York county, on the 26th ult., aged about 83 years. He served in Congress two terms, in the State Senate five years, in the House three years, and was County Commissioner two years.

☞ A fire in Galesburg, Illinois, on Sunday, burned more than half a block of business buildings, including the candy factory of Wells & Townsend, Allen's meat market, Lee's music store, Calver's store, etc. The total loss is $50,000.

TOWN AND COUNTY AFFAIRS.

ADAMS COUNTY AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY.—*The Fairs hereafter to be held at Gettysburg.*—At the annual election for officers of the Adams County Agricultural Society, at Bendersville, on Monday last, the following ticket was elected, with very little opposition:

President, Samuel Herbst,
Vice Presidents, Hon. Wm. McSherry, J. S. Witherow.
Recording Secretary, E. G. Fahnestock.
Corresponding Secretary, H. J. Stahle.
Treasurer, Jonas Rouanzahn.
Managers, Wm. B. Wilson, Elisha Penrose, Wm. Wible, Jno. H. McClellan, David Wills.

The next annual meeting and election to be held in Gettysburg.

The new Board met in this place on Friday last, for the transaction of business. Among other proceedings was the unanimous passage of a resolution fixing Gettysburg as the point for the future Exhibitions of the Society. The Board also in a body viewed the several sites suggested for the Fair grounds, and after due deliberation decided in favor of High street, half a square west of Washington, embracing lots of Peter Thorn, John Chrismer, Frederick Ridgely and Michael Bushman, in all between twelve and thirteen acres. A committee was appointed to make the purchases, which was done on Saturday, the prices averaging a little over one hundred dollars per acre.

It is to be hoped that the citizens of the entire county will take a lively interest in this matter, and make the Fairs what they should be—not only successful, but a credit to the agricultural and mechanical enterprise of its people. We shall allude to the subject again.

PROPERTY SALES.—Philip Redding, Esq., has sold the house and lot on High street adjoining the Catholic Church, in this place, to John Hennigh, at $1,675, cash.

John G. Frey has purchased a two-story weatherboarded house, in York street, from Jacob Brinkerhoff, for $1,250, cash.

The heirs of Andrew White, deceased, have sold 320 acres of unimproved land in Logan county, Illinois, for $4,400 cash.

John F. Felty, Esq., as Administrator, recently sold the house and lot of John Cassatt, deceased, in Straban township, at $595—Ephraim Shull, purchaser.

BANK ELECTIONS.—The following gentlemen were elected Directors of the two Banks in this place on Tuesday last:

Gettysburg National.—George Swope, Wm. D. Himes, James J. Wills, David Kendlehart, Lewis M. Motter, Marcus Samson, Henry Wirt, Wm. McSherry, Wm. Young.

First National.—George Throne, Wm. Culp, Robert Bell, John Brough, D. McConaughy, John Horner, George Arnold.

MASONIC.—The following named persons having been elected for the ensuing Masonic year, were duly installed on the 27th ult:

Brother John L. Goddard, R. W. Grand Master; Brother Richard Vaux, R. W. Deputy Grand Master; Brother Robert A. Lambetron, R. W. Senior Grand Warden; Brother Samuel C. Perkins, R. W. Junior Grand Warden; Brother Peter Williamson, R. W. Grand Treasurer; Brother John Thomson, R. W. Grand Secretary.

R. H. Thomas, of Mechanicsburg, has been appointed District Deputy Grand Master for Cumberland, Adams and Franklin.

BENEFICIAL.—At the last meeting of the Gettysburg Beneficial Association the following officers were re-elected for the ensuing year: President, H. J. Stahle; Vice President, Henry Rupp; Secretary, R. G. Harper; Treasurer, J. B. Danner; Loan Committee, H. D. Wattles, N. Codori and Jer. Culp.

☞ Cayugas Tribe, No. 31, Independant Order of Red Men, of this place, had their annual supper, at Ilgenfritz's, on Friday evening week. We learn that the affair was a very pleasant one, and highly creditable to the liberality of the Tribe. They have our thanks for an invitation to participate, but other prior engagements prevented. The Tribe is in a growing and prosperous condition, we are told.

COURT.—The January term of Court will commence next Monday. We are informed that there will be a considerable amount of business brought before it.

The occurrence of Court is always a good time to send money to the printer, and when he gets but little, it is a severe disappointment to him. He calculates to make his heaviest payments with what ought then to come in, and when his calculations fail, it requires hard scratching to get along. This is our experience and the experience of every country printer. We hope, therefore, that those in arrears will avail themselves of the opportunities that will offer next week to give us "a lift."

☞ Rev. Mr. Carnahan, of the Presbyterian Church, received through the Post Office, a New Year's present of one hundred dollars. The ladies of the congregation presented Mrs. Carnahan with a beautiful writing desk worth thirty dollars.

PORK.—The pork market in this place was unusually brisk last week—the ruling price $8. About 30,000 pounds are shipped to Baltimore during the week—an extraordinarily large amount.

☞ Mr. James Reaver, of Mountjoy township, recently slaughtered a hog 16 months old, which weighed 445 pounds. That's worth "bragging" about.

☞ Messrs. Roth & Stock are about erecting a Machine Shop and Foundry at New Oxford. Seven new buildings were erected in that place last summer, and a number more will go up in the spring.

☞ A large black mare was stolen from Mr. George Fidler, near Heidlesburg, on the night of the 24th of December. He offers $30 for the thief and $20 for the mare.

☞ The rapidly increasing circulation of the COMPILER makes it especially valuable to advertisers. All interested should make a note of this, and act accordingly.

☞ The bill to incorporate the Littlestown Savings Institution has passed both Houses.

☞ The Democratic State Central Committee will meet in Harrisburg on the 29th inst., on business of importance.

☞ Hon. Isaac Newton, Commissioner of Agriculture, and Hon. A. J. Glossbrenner, M. C., have placed us under obligations for agricultural documents. We are also indebted to Mr. Heltzel, for legislative favors.

CURE FOR FROSTED LIMBS.—It is announced that frosted limbs are permanently relieved by one or two applications of boiled lye of wood ashes made so strong as to be quite slippery between the fingers. This lye should settle, be drained off, and have a large handful of common salt to each quart of lye mixed with it. It should be quite warm and the limbs be submerged for one or two hours.

CURE FOR A COLD, A. D., 1440.—
Putte your feete in hot water,
As high as your thighes,
Wrappe your head up in flannelle,
As low as your eyes;
Take a quart of rumme'd gruelle,
When in bedde, as a dose,
With a number four dippe
Well tallow your nose.

☞ At the caucus of the Democratic members of the Legislature, on Wednesday afternoon, Hon. Edgar Cowan, the eminent Conservative, was unanimously declared their nominee for United States Senator. He will, therefore, receive the full Democratic vote to-morrow. Senator Wallace had a number of warm friends in the caucus, but he declined the intended compliment in favor of Mr. Cowan.

☞ The Rump Senate on the 7th passed the District negro suffrage bill over the President's veto by a vote of yeas 29, nays 10; absent or not voting 13. On the 8th (what a desecration of a memorable anniversary!) the Rump House passed the same by a vote of yeas 113, nays 38—a strict party vote. Will the constituents of the Pennsylvania Radical members, who voted in a body for the bill, endorse this outrage upon the people of the District of Columbia?

☞ The negroes of Dr. O. B. Marly, of Memphis, returned to him last week and claimed and received their former situations. Lured off by Bureau agents, they stated that they had been told they must work for $3 a month, which left them the alternative either to steal, starve, or go back to their master.

☞ Old Thad. Stevens says he means "to throw Greek fire at traitors as long as he lives." The old wretch makes a mistake—it is not *Greek fire* which he throws but suffocating Chinese *stink pots*.

☞ The York *Press* says "Stagnation is death;" and declares that "the Democratic party must become aggressive." We like that. We hope our cotemporaries will all act on it, and "pitch in without gloves." Somebody must be hurt before things and times can be made better.

☞ Blank Mortgages can be had at this office, as well as all other blanks.

Latest Market Reports.

GETTYSBURG.	
FLOUR,	12 50 @ 13 00
RYE FLOUR,	6 00
WHITE WHEAT,	2 25 @ 2 75
RED WHEAT,	2 50 @ 3 10
CORN,	77
RYE,	90
OATS,	45
BUCKWHEAT,	38 @ 60
HAY,	10 00 @ 15 00
CLOVERSEED,	7 00 @ 7 25
FLAXSEED,	2 00
PORK,	7 00
BALTIMORE.	
FLOUR,	11 00 @ 11 50
WHEAT,	2 85 @ 3 30
RYE,	1 20 @ 1 30
CORN,	1 00 @ 1 08
OATS,	58 @ 60
HOGS, ℔ hund.,	8 00 @ 9 00
BEEF CATTLE, ℔ hund.,	9 00 @ 16 00
HAY,	26 00 @ 28 00
WHISKEY,	2 25 @ 2 30

Married,

On Tuesday last, at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Charlier, Mr. EDMUND A. RIDER, of Germany township, to Miss KATE KUHN, daughter of Joseph Kuhn, deceased, of Mountpleasant township.

☞ With the above came a tastefully ornamented cake, which was as delicious as it looks. For this thoughtful consideration we return thanks. May the newly wedded couple live long and pleasantly—may health, prosperity and contentment always be theirs. This is the sincere wish of the grateful printer.

On the 27th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. L. T. Williams, Mr. WM. H. ROMER to Miss LIZZIE A. SANDOE, both of Adams county.

☞ We were the recipient of a portion of the wedding cake in this case also. In returning our acknowledgments, we beg to tender the bride and groom our congratulations, with the hope that they may encounter few clouds to obscure the sunshine of their days. May fortune always smile upon them.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. A. Boll, Mr. JAMES RIDER, Jr., to Miss MARY COLLINS, both of Mountjoy township.

☞ In luck again—more wedding cake for the printer. The happy pair have our best wishes for uninterrupted health and prosperity. May they live to a green old age, always blest in the choice they have made.

On the 7th inst., at the house of the bride's father, in Cashtown, by Rev. D. W. Wolff, Mr. JOHN WAGNER, of Hanover, to Miss ANNA M. THOMAS.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Dr. Schmucker, Mr. LOUIS PITTINGER to Miss AMANDA EYLER, both of Hamiltonban township.

On the 6th inst., at the Ev. Lutheran Parsonage, Littlestown, by Rev. S. Henry, Mr. WM. BOWER to Miss LUCINDA FROCK, both of Carroll co.

On the 10th inst., at the same place, by the same, Mr. JOHN MASTER to Miss ANN SOPHIA KEAGY, all of Adams county.

On the 6th inst., at Conowago Chapel, by Rev. Mr. Charlier, Mr. SAMUEL LAWRENCE, of Mountpleasant township, to Miss CATHARINE FOX, of Mcsherrystown.

On Tuesday last, by Rev. J. Sechler, Mr. JACOB J. PARR, Jr., to Miss MARY A. SPONSELLER, daughter of Mr. Elias Sponseller, all of Mountpleasant township.

On the 31 inst., by the same, Mr. DAVID HOFF to Miss LOUISA STALEY, both of Adams co.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. Samuel Yingling, Mr. EMANUEL WOLFORD to Miss ISABEL WAGNER, both of Adams county.

At the same time, by the same, Mr. FABIUS M. WAGNER, of New Oxford, Adams county, to Miss MAGGIE A. BASTRESS, of York county.

On the 8th inst., by the same, Mr. DAVID BASEHOAR to Miss ANNA MARY EPPELMAN, both of Union township, Adams county.

On Thursday, December 20, 1866, by Rev. J. Warner, Mr. JOHN N. GRAFF, Jr., of Hunterstown, to Miss NANNIE V. McILHENNY, of the same place.

On the 25th ult., at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. H. A. Schlichter, Mr. BASIL NORRIS to Miss LIZZIE J. MILLER, both of Adams county.

On the 3d inst., at the residence of the bride's parents, by the same, Mr. HARRY J. SCHRIVER to Miss ANNIE E. WINTRODE, both of Adams county.

On the same evening, at the same place, by the same, Mr. JAMES A. WEIKERT to Miss HARRIET E. WINTRODE, sister of the above.

On the 25th ult., by Rev. John Ault, Mr. CORNELIUS WEAVER, of Adams county, to Miss JANE A. GUSLER, of York county.

On the 1st inst., by Rev. H. Brown, Mr. ALLAN CRUM, of Adams county, to Miss RUTH F. McHAFFIE, of Perry county, Pa.

On the 22d ult., by Rev. J. F. Oller, at the residence of Nicholas Riddle, in Quincy, Mr. FRANKLIN RIDER, of Waynesboro', to Miss FLORENCE M. ARENDT, of Adams county.

On New Year's day, in Fairfield, by A. C. Musselman, Esq., Mr. JOHN A. HUGHES, of Frederick county, Md., to Miss ELIZABETH J. CLINE, of Adams county, Pa.

Died.

On Tuesday last, in this place, Mrs. ELIZABETH CULP, aged 87 years, 8 months and 19 days.

On the 3d of December, at Gettysburg, Pike county, Ohio, Mr. GEORGE BUTT, (of John,) formerly of this county, aged about 30 years.

On January 1st, at Cranberry, Tyrone township, Mrs. NAOMI CATHARINE SPANGLER, wife of Mr. Peter Spangler, aged 17 years 9 months and 25 years.

On the 7th inst., at his residence, in New Oxford, Adams county, after an illness of about two weeks, Mr. ISRAEL BLAIR, Postmaster, aged 67 years and 6 months.

On the 29th ult., in Woodberry, Md., Mrs. MARY JANE DAVIS, formerly of this place, aged 24 years and 29 days.

Special Notice Column.

To Owners of Horses.

Thousands of Horses die yearly from Colic. This need not be. Dr. Tobias' Venitian Horse Liniment will positively cure every case, if given when first taken. The cost is only one dollar. Every owner of a horse should have a bottle in his stable, ready for use. It is warranted superior to anything else for the cure of Cuts, Wind Galls, Swellings, Sore Throat, Sprains, Bruises, Old Sores, &c. This Liniment is no new remedy. It has been used and approved of for 19 years by the first horsemen in the country. Given to an overdriven horse, it acts like magic. Orders are constantly received from the racing stables of England for it. The celebrated Hiram Woodruff, of trotting fame, has used it for years, and says it is far superior to any other he has tried. He kindly permits me to refer to him. His address is East New York, Long Island. Recollect, Dr. Tobias' Venitian Horse Liniment is put up in pint bottles. Take no other. Sold by the Druggists and Saddlers. Depot, 56 Courtlandt Street, New York. [Jan. 7, 1867. 7w

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral,

FOR THE RAPID CURE OF

Coughs, Colds, Influenza, Hoarseness, Croup, Bronchitis, Incipient Consumption, and for the relief of Consumptive Patients in advanced stages of the disease.

So wide is the field of its usefulness and so numerous are the cases of its cures, that almost every section of country abounds in persons publicly known, who have been restored from alarming and even desperate diseases of the lungs by its use. When once tried, its superiority over every other expectorant is too apparent to escape observation, and where its virtues are known, the public no longer hesitate what antidote to employ for the distressing and dangerous affections of the pulmonary organs that are incident to our climate. While many inferior remedies thrust upon the community have failed and been discarded, this has gained friends by every trial, conferred benefits on the afflicted they can never forget, and produced cures too numerous and too remarkable to be forgotten.

We can only assure the public, that its quality is carefully kept up to the best it ever has been, and that it may be relied on to do for their relief all that it has ever done.

Great numbers of Clergymen, Physicians, Statesmen, and eminent personages, have lent their names to certify the unparalleled usefulness of our remedies, but space here will not permit the insertion of them. The Agents below named furnish gratis our American Almanac in which they are given, with also full descriptions of the complaints they cure.

Those who require an ALTERATIVE MEDICINE to purify the blood will find AYER'S COMP. EXT. SARSAPARILLA the remedy to use. Try it once, and you will know its value.

Prepared by J. C. AYER & CO., Lowell, Mass., and sold by A. D. BUEHLER, Gettysburg, Pa. Jan. 7, 1867. 2m

No Brandy, &c.

Plain questions demand plain answers. Should the ASIATIC CHOLERA prevail among us, why prescribe Radway's Ready Relief in preference to other prescriptions? Simply, because it is an astringent, an invigorant, a preventive against the malaria, and contains no brandy, rhubarb, opium, calomel, nor deleterious drugs. It is a vegetable tonic, and the instantaneous operation of the Relief renders it the most valuable of all known remedies for all malarious diseases which suddenly strike at the main channels of vital action. To protect the system, thirty drops of the Relief in a wine glass of water, three times a day, will prove (as in thousands of cases in 1849) a reliable preventive. In all the acute diseases, like Diphtheria, the Relief always conquers. Those afflicted with Neuralgia, one of the most agonizing complaints known, can depend upon its efficacy when used as an external counter irritant, and as an internal stimulant. For Cramps, also for Spasms, Headache, Rheumatism, Pains in the Legs, Feet, Joints, if applied over the part or parts, will afford immediate relief. No family should be without it. It never fails to effect relief, and a permanent cure.

Sold by Druggists. Price 50 cents per bottle. Jan. 14, 1867. 2w

Important Qualities.

BRANDRETH'S PILLS so stimulate all the interior powers of the system that every poison or impurity is forced from the blood into the bowels, and thus passes off. Recent cases of sickness will often be cured by the effect of 6 or 8 Brandreth's Pills, which, when the operation is full and complete, leave the blood as free from poisonous and unhealthy matter as that of a new-born babe. In colds, inflammatory diseases, and even in cholera, their use restores to health sooner than all other remedies, because they take from the blood and bowels those matters upon which pains, cramps, and aches depend for continuance.

Captain Isaac Smith, of Sing Sing, says, thirty of Brandreth's Pills, taken according to directions, cured him of a very severe bronchial affection after other means had failed, and he wishes his numerous friends to know the fact.

Brandreth's Pills, Principal Office, Brandreth House, New York. Sold also by all Druggists. See my name on Government stamp, without which the pills are spurious.

Dec. 31, 1866. 1m B. BRANDRETH.

The Head of a Comet,

according to Milton, is rendered tenfold more terrible by its

"HORRID HAIR,"

and there are thousands of fiery human heads which might be rendered charming by simply changing their tint to a mellow brown, or a perfectly natural black, with

CHRISTADORO'S HAIR DYE.

It is ridiculous to carry into society a grey, sandy or carroty head, when five minutes would render it as attractive as Nature could have made it in her happiest mood. Manufactured by J. CHRISTADORO, 6 Astor House, New York. Sold by Druggists. Applied by all Hair Dressers.

Dec. 31, '66. 1m

Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP.

This great medicine cured Dr. J. H. SCHENCK, the Proprietor, of Pulmonary Consumption, when it had assumed its most formidable aspect, and when speedy death appeared to be inevitable. His physicians pronounced his case incurable, when he commenced the use of this simple but powerful remedy. His health was restored in a very short time and no return of the disease has been apprehended, for all the symptoms quickly disappeared, and his present weight is more than two hundred pounds.

Since his recovery, he has devoted his attention exclusively to the cure of Consumption, and the diseases which are usually complicated with it, and the cures effected by his medicines have been very numerous and truly wonderful. Dr. SCHENCK makes professional visits to several of the larger cities weekly, where he has a large concourse of patients, and it is truly astonishing to see poor consumptives that have to be lifted out of their carriages, and in a few months healthy, robust persons. Dr. SCHENCK'S PULMONIC SYRUP, SEAWEED TONIC, and MANDRAKE PILLS are generally all required in curing Consumption. Full directions accompany each, so that any one can take them without seeing Dr. SCHENCK, but when it is convenient it is best to see him. He gives advice free, but for a thorough examination with his Respirometer his fee is three dollars.

Please observe, when purchasing, that the two likenesses of the Doctor—one when in the last stage of Consumption, and the other as he now is, in perfect health—are on the Government stamp.

Sold by all Druggists and Dealers. Price $1.50 per bottle, or $7.50 the half dozen. Letters for advice should always be directed to Dr. Schenck's Principal Office, No. 15 North 6th Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

General Wholesale Agents: Demas Barnes & Co., N. Y.; S. S. Hance, Baltimore, Md.; John D. Park, Cincinnati, Ohio; Walker & Taylor, Chicago, Ill.; Collins Bros., St. Louis, Mo. [1st w. ea mo. 1y.

To Consumptives.

The advertiser, having been restored to health in a few weeks by a very simple remedy, after having suffered for several years with a severe lung affection, and that dread disease, Consumption—is anxious to make known to his fellow-sufferers the means of cure.

To all who desire it, he will send a copy of the prescription used (free of charge), with the directions for preparing and using the same, which they will find a SURE CURE FOR CONSUMPTION, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, COLDS, and all Throat and Lung Affections. The only object of the advertiser in sending the Prescription is to benefit the afflicted, and spread information which he conceives to be invaluable, and he hopes every sufferer will try his remedy, as it will cost them nothing, and may prove a blessing.

Parties wishing the prescription FREE by return mail, will please address

Rev. EDWARD A. WILSON,
Williamsburg, Kings co., New York.

Mar. 5, 1866. 1y

Wonderful but True!

MADAME REMINGTON, the world renowned Astrologist and Somnambulistic Clairvoyant, while in a clairvoyant state, delineates the very features of the person you are to marry, and by the aid of an instrument of intense power, known as the Psychomotrope, guarantees to produce a perfect and life-like picture of the future husband or wife of the applicant, with date of marriage, occupation, leading traits of character, &c. This is no imposition, as testimonials without number can assert. By stating place of birth, age, disposition, color of eyes and hair, and enclosing fifty cents, and stamped envelope addressed to yourself, you will receive the picture by return mail, together with desired information.

Address in confidence, MADAME GERTRUDE REMINGTON, P. O. Box 297, West Troy, N. Y.

Sept. 24, 1866. 6m

Deafness, Blindness and Catarrh.

Treated with the utmost success, by Dr. J. ISAACS, Oculist and Aurist, (formerly of Leyden, Holland,) No. 519 PINE Street, Philadelphia. Testimonials from the most reliable sources in the City and Country can be seen at his office. The medical faculty are invited to accompany their patients, as he has no secrets in his practice. Artificial eyes inserted without pain. No charge made for examination.

Sept. 24, 1866. 1y

Marriage and Celibacy.

AN ESSAY OF WARNING AND INSTRUCTION TO YOUNG MEN. Also, Diseases and Abuses which permanently prostrate the Vital Powers, with sure means of relief. Sent free of Charge, in sealed envelopes. Address, Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. [Dec. 3, 1866. 1oct'67

Keystone House,

CHAMBERSBURG STREET, GETTYSBURG, PA.—WM. E. MYERS, Proprietor.

This is a new House, fitted up in the most approved style. Its location is pleasant, central and convenient. Every arrangement has been made for the accommodation and comfort of guests. The Table will always have the best of the market, and the Bar the best of wines and liquors.

There is commodious Stabling attached, with an accommodating ostler always on hand.

This Hotel is now open for the entertainment of the public, and a share of patronage is solicited. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction.

Jan 14, 1867. tf

Personal Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On FRIDAY, the 1st day of MARCH next, the subscriber, intending to quit farming, will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, four miles from Gettysburg, and immediately south of "Round Top," the following Personal Property, viz:

ONE HORSE, 3 Cows, (all to be fresh about the time of sale,) 3 head of Young Cattle, 1 Brood Sow and 4 Shoats, 1 heavy three-horse Wagon, with a good Lime Bed, 1 two-horse Wagon, Winnowing Mill, Cutting Box, Ploughs, Double Shovel Plough, Cultivator, Double and Single-trees, Hind and Front Gears, with Collars, Bridles and Wagon Saddle, 1 Riding Saddle and 2 Riding Bridles, Halters and Chains, Cow Chains, Crow-bars, Digging Irons, Mattock, Pick, Shovels, Forks, Rakes, Axes, Grain Cradle, Mowing Scythe, with other Farming Implements. Also, Hay by the ton, Corn-fodder by the bundle, Flax by the bundle; with Household and Kitchen Furniture, such as

BEDS & BEDSTEADS, Tables, Chairs, Bureaus, 1 ten-plate Stove and Pipe; also, Potatoes by the bushel, Apple-Butter by the crock, and a variety of other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by

JOHN KEEFAUVER.

REUBEN GOLDEN, Auctioneer.

Jan. 14, 1867. ts

Railroad Election.

THE Annual Election for a President and Twelve Managers of the Gettysburg Railroad, will be held at the office of the Company, in the Passenger Depot, in the Borough of Gettysburg, on the SECOND MONDAY OF JANUARY, (January 14th, 1867,) at one o'clock in the afternoon. At the same time and place there will be held the regular annual meeting of the Stockholders.

DAVID WILLS, Secretary.

Jan. 7, 1867.

Iron—Iron—Iron!

GETTYSBURG FORGE.

The subscribers respectfully inform the public that they have erected a Forge in connection with their Steam Mill, and are now manufacturing

FORGED AND HAMMERED IRON,

such as Plough, Horse-shoe and Bar Iron, and respectfully invite Blacksmiths and Dealers to give them a call, feeling satisfied that they will be able to please as to quality, finish and price.

BRINGMAN & WARREN.

N. B.—The highest market price paid for wrought and scrap iron. B. & W.

Dec. 17, 1866.

1867—Blackwell & Co.

1867—Blackwell & Co. have now
1867—ready their Revised Catalogue of News-
1867—papers for 1867, containing all the
1867—principal Publications, for which they
1867—receive *Subscriptions at the Regular Rates*,
1867—and, on many of them, offer the advan-
1867—tage of subscribing *for 3 months*. Send
1867—for a copy containing full details of our
1867—admirable system of operation. We
1867—refer to the Publisher of this paper.

BLACKWELL & CO.,
Office, 82 Cedar Street,
Box 4,293 P. O., New York.

Dec. 31, 1866. 3m

A Card.

HAVING disposed of the Excelsior Gallery to C. J. Tyson, I take this opportunity to thank those who, during my short residence in Gettysburg, have favored me with their patronage; and also to recommend Messrs. J. G. and C. J. Tyson to the confidence of the public, as I have in all their dealings with me found them to be upright and honorable men. H. B. BOYD.

Dec. 24, 1866. 3m

I HAVE gone over the entire stock of ALBUMS and FRAMES, at the Excelsior Gallery, and marked them down to within a fraction of cost. Now is your time for bargains. C. J. TYSON.

Agricultural College

OF PENNSYLVANIA.—The next Term of this Institution, under its re-organization, will commence on the 16th day of January, 1867.

For terms of admission, catalogues, &c., address JOHN FRASER, Pres't.

Agricultural College, Centre co., Pa.

Jan. 7, 1867. $2

Card.

D. McCONAUGHY, during the session of the Senate, will attend to his office on Saturdays, and has also made such arrangements that his clients and their business will at all times receive prompt attention.

Jan. 7, 1867. 3t*

BROOM HANDLES FOR SALE, wholesale or retail, at the Lumber Yard of C. H. BUEHLER.

Shingles.

PRIME SHINGLES, the best in the market, for sale at JACOB SHEADS'S new Lumber Yard, on the Railroad, adjoining the Lime Kilns, Gettysburg.

Nov. 26, 1866. tf

NONE but first rate PICTURES are allowed to be taken from the Excelsior Gallery. Samples shown before the order is filled. C. J. TYSON.

Pine Shingles,

A LARGE lot of Pine Shingles from $6.50, to $15 per 1000; for sale at the Lumber Yard of C. H. BUEHLER.

Oct. 22, 1866.

PRICES at the Excelsior cannot be underrated while the quality and style of PICTURES cannot be surpassed. Call and examine. C. J. TYSON.

AN excellent assortment of Flannels, Muslins, Linens, Balmoral and Hoop Skirts, can be had at J. L. SCHICK'S.

IN my absence, there will always be a thoroughly competent operator in charge of the Excelsior Gallery, and work of all kinds and under all circumstances must give satisfaction before it can leave our Rooms. C. J. TYSON.

CONSTANTLY on hand, an assortment of FINE FRAMES, PHOTOGRAPH ALBUMS, Cards and Baskets for grasses from the Battle Field. PHOTOGRAPHS of our Generals and other distinguished individuals at the Excelsior Gallery. C. J. TYSON.

LARGE VIEWS of the Battle Field, singly, or in sets, very low. Also, STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of the Battle Field at the Excelsior Gallery. Don't fail to see them. C. J. TYSON.

DR. HORNER'S FRAGRANT MYRRH preserves the Teeth, cures all diseases of the gums and purifies the breath.

GET your PHOTOGRAPHS at TYSON'S.

PORCELAIN PICTURES, at the Excelsior Gallery, are superb and furnished at one third city prices. Call and examine specimens. C. J. TYSON.

THE best PHOTOGRAPHS made in this county, are made at the Excelsior Gallery, Gettysburg, opposite the Bank.

A SPLENDID assortment of Fall and Winter Clothing just received at PICKING'S.

SUMAC-BARKS AND DRIED FRUIT wanted at KALBFLEISCH'S.

LADIES wanting a good article of Perfumery, Fancy Soap, or Hair Brushes, can be supplied at J. L. SCHICK'S.

GET your PHOTOGRAPHS at TYSON'S.

Great Conowago Mills.

10,000 BUSHELS OF WHEAT WANTED.

The undersigned, having remodeled and improved his Mills, near New Chester, Adams county, (formerly called "Walnut Grove," but now "Great Conowago Mills,") is prepared to do all kinds of work in his line with unusual dispatch.

Constantly on hand, for sale or exchange, the very best qualities of Super, Extra and Family FLOUR, also Rye, Corn and Buckwheat Flour, with every variety of Chop and offal of wheat.

Having a SAW MILL attached, he is prepared to saw all kinds of lumber, at the shortest notice. A farmer in need of lumber and flour, can put a log upon his wagon, throw a few bushels of wheat on the top, have the wheat exchanged for flour and the log sawed, thus saving a double trip—and all because of the new and perfect machinery now employed in these mills.

Having the best of workmen, he will be able to please everybody. Thankful for past favors, he hopes for a continuance of the same. H. J. MYERS.

New Chester, Jan. 14, 1867. 3m*

The Foundry

IN BENDERSVILLE AT PUBLIC SALE.—On TUESDAY, the 29th day of JANUARY inst., the subscriber will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

THE FOUNDRY IN BENDERSVILLE,

Adams county, being a very desirable property, complete in all its parts, and located in a prosperous agricultural region. Timber is convenient and comparatively cheap, whilst metal is always to be had near at hand. The front part of the building has four finished rooms, calculated for a family. The Patterns and Flasks will be sold with the Foundry. There is an unusually large variety of both, designed for almost every article of useful machinery. This is a RARE CHANCE for those desiring to go into the Foundry business, and the attention of all such is invited to the sale.

At the same time and place, will be offered, either separately or in connection with the Foundry, 81 ACRES OF WOODLAND, situated 1½ miles northwest of Bendersville, adjoining lands of Jacob Bear, John Eppelman, Widow Lauver and Henry Rice, and covered mainly with Red Oak and Chesnut Timber.

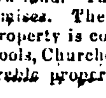
Persons wishing to view the property are requested to call on the undersigned, at Charles Myers's Hotel, in Bendersville.

Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by THEOPHILUS EPPELMAN.

Jan. 14, 1867. ts

A Small Property

AT PUBLIC SALE.—On FRIDAY, the 25th day of JANUARY, 1867, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale, on the premises, in Tyrone township, Adams county, Pa., his VALUABLE PROPERTY, situate on the road leading from Heidlersburg to East Berlin, about one mile from the former place, adjoining lands of William Spangler and others, containing about 30 ACRES, more or less. The improvements are a one and a half story LOG HOUSE, and a good Stable of large size, with a never-failing well of water at the door.



There is a first-rate garden, and the land is all in a high state of cultivation. There is about 3 acres of Timber, and a sufficient quantity of Meadow land. There is a variety of fruit on the premises. The fences are in good order. The property is conveniently located to Markets, Schools, Churches, &c., and is one of the most desirable properties in the county.

Persons wishing to view the property will call on the undersigned, residing thereon.

Sale to commence at 1 o'clock, P. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by GEORGE DAUGHERTY.

Jan. 14, 1867. ts

Public Sale.

ON TUESDAY, the 15th day of JANUARY next, the subscriber will sell at Public Sale, at his residence, in Cumberland township, Adams county, near the road leading from Gettysburg to Emmitsburg, 3 miles from the former place, the following personal property, viz:

1 HORSE, 4 Milch Cows, (1 fresh) 2 Heifers, 1 Bull, 4 head of Young Cattle, 17 Shoats, 5 Sheep, Two-horse Wagon, Spring Wagon, Ploughs, Harrows, Wheelbarrow, Shovel Ploughs, Horse Gears, Bridles, Collars, Cow Chains, Rakes, Forks, Grindstone, Cross-cut Saw, &c. Also, Household Furniture, viz:

2 Dressing Bureaus, Wardrobe, Bedsteads, Tables, Chairs, Corner Cupboard, Settee, Sofa, 2 Stoves, Large Iron Kettle, 3 Clocks, Dishes, 2 Barrels of Vinegar, a Child's Carriage, and other articles, too numerous to mention.

☞Sale to commence at 10 o'clock, A. M., on said day, when attendance will be given and terms made known by JULIUS HEFNER.

Dec. 31, 1866. ts

Quarterly Report

OF the condition of the First National Bank of Gettysburg, Pa., on the morning of the First Monday of January, 1867:

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills,	$85,072 89
Furniture and Fixtures,	700 00
Premiums, Expenses, etc.,	1,852 53
Due from Banks,	5,784 50
U. S. Bonds,	150,350 00
Cash,	45,677 32
	$289 417 34
LIABILITIES.	
Capital,	$100,000 00
Surplus fund,	2,395 30
Circulation,	89,930 00
Deposits,	92,105 17
Due other Banks,	4,334 46
Discounts,	652 31
	$289,417 24

GEO. ARNOLD, Cashier.

Jan. 14, 1867. 3t

Quarterly Report

OF the Gettysburg National Bank, Gettysburg, January 7, 1867:

RESOURCES.	
Notes and Bills Discounted,	$108,477 11
U. S. Bonds deposited to secure circulation,	150,000 00
U. S. Bonds on hand,	20,000 00
Legal Tender Notes,	16,000 00
National Bank Notes,	15,600 00
Fractional Currency and cash items,	6,414 99
Due from Banks and Bankers,	27,255 83
Real Estate,	5,000 00
Bonds (personal)	2,470 42
	$351,218,35
LIABILITIES.	
Capital Stock,	145,150 00
Deposits,	48,210 14
Circulation,	130,500 00
Profits, Interest and Dividends unpaid,	20,036 21
State Circulation outstanding,	17,312 00
	$361,218 35

T. D. CARSON, Cashier.

Jan. 14, 1867. 3t

The Patriot and Union.

THE CENTRAL DEMOCRATIC ORGAN OF THE STATE.—The Weekly *Patriot and Union* is published every Thursday, by the *Patriot and Union Printing and Publishing Association*. It is a double sheet of eight pages, and contains forty-eight columns of matter, and made up of Literary, Agricultural, News and Miscellaneous selections, Reports of Congressional and Legislative Proceedings, Political Essays, Editorials, &c.

THE TERMS:

One copy, one year, cash,	$2 50
One copy, six months, cash,	1 50
Ten copies, one year, and one to the getter up of Club,	20 00
Twenty copies, one year, and one to the getter up of Club,	35 00

The "*Daily Patriot and Union*" will be furnished to mail subscribers for $7 00 per annum.

☞Business letters should be addressed to the "Patriot and Union," Harrisburg, Pa.

WM. MILLER, Trustee.
WM. BOAS, Publisher.

Office, corner Third Street and Strawberry Alley, Harrisburg, Pa. [Jan. 7, 1867.

Tax Appeals.

THE Commissioners of Adams county hereby give notice that they have fixed upon the following days for holding the Appeals for the several Boroughs and Townships of said county, at the office of the County Commissioners, in Gettysburg, when and where they will attend to hear Appeals, between the hours of 9, A. M., and 3 o'clock, P. M., of each day, as follows:

The Appeals for Gettysburg, Cumberland, Germany, Oxford, Huntington, Latimore, Tyrone and Straban, on TUESDAY, the 22d day of JANUARY next.

For Hamiltonban, Franklin, Highland, Freedom, Mountjoy, Union, Conowago and Liberty, on WEDNESDAY, the 23d day of JANUARY next.

For Menallen, Butler, Berwick bor., Berwick tp., Reading, Hamilton, Mountpleasant, and Littlestown, on THURSDAY, the 24th day of JANUARY next.

By order of the County Commissioners,
J. M. WALTER, Clerk.

Dec. 24, 1866. ta

Register's Notices.

NOTICE is hereby given to all Legatees and other persons concerned, that the Administration Accounts hereinafter mentioned will be presented at the Orphan's Court of Adams county, for confirmation and allowance, on MONDAY, the 22d day of JANUARY, 1867, at 10 o'clock, A. M., viz:

1. The first and final account of Elizabeth J. Walker, Administratrix of William J. Walker, deceased.
2. The first account of Samuel Bowers, Executor of Margaret Bowers, late of Huntington township, deceased.

W. D. HOLTZWORTH, Register.

Dec. 24, 1866.

Licenses.

THE following applications for Tavern and Restaurant Licenses have been filed in the office of the Clerk of the Courts, and will be presented at the next Court of Quarter Sessions of Adams county, to be held at Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, A. D. 1867:

TAVERN LICENSE.

William E. Myers, Gettysburg borough,
Jacob Stock, " "
Randolph Johnson, " "
Jacob Eicholtz, Franklin township,
A. S. Hildebrand, Hamilton township.

RESTAURANT LICENSE.

A. K. Stoner, Hamilton township.

A. W. MINTER, Clerk.
Per S. H. EICHOLTZ, Deputy.

Clerk's Office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, 1866. tc

Teas! Teas! Teas!

TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!
TEAS! TEAS! TEAS!

WHOLESALED at 5 PER CENT. above actual cost of importation.

We take pleasure in offering to the trade the following popular TEAS, in *original* and 30 *pound packages*. Our prices will be found *lower* than those of any other house in the trade, with the exception, however, of those who make it a business to buy and sell stained and otherwise damaged Teas, and palm them off as sound. We *warrant* our Teas sound and straight, and deal in no others, and dealers, to be convinced of this, need only give us a trial. We sell our Teas at the small advance of 5 per cent. on the actual cost of importation, believing that large trade with small profits is more advantageous to us as well as to the public. We are selling the following

TEAS IN ORIGINAL PACKAGES.

OOLONG, 85, 95, $1 10, $1 20 per pound.
SOUCHONG, 80, 85, 95, $1 00, $1 10, $1 20 per pound.
YOUNG HYSON, 85, $1 00, $1 10, $1 20, $1 40, $1 50, $1 70 per pound.
GUNPOWDER, $1 25, $1 35, $1 45, $1 55, $1 75 per pound.

Also, Twankay, Hyson Skin, Japan and other Teas, under the ruling market prices.

In order that buyers may readily compute the amount of funds to be remitted in ordering packages of Teas, we would state Young Hyson averages 45 pounds to the package; Oolong, 40 pounds; Souchong, 42 pounds; Gunpowder, 70 pounds.

To enable buyers who wish to keep the different lines of Teas, but have not a trade to warrant their buying full packages, we have, for their accommodation, put up the following original Teas in

30 POUND PACKAGES,

And sell these packages as follows:

OOLONG, $25 50, $28 50, $33 and $36 per package.
SOUCHONG, $24, $25 50, $28 50, $30, $33 and $36 per package.
YOUNG HYSON, $25 50, $30, $33, $36, $42, $45 and $51 per package.
GUNPOWDER, $37 50, $40 50, $43 50, $46 50 and $51 50 per package.

We *warrant* all our Teas as represented, and if parties are not perfectly satisfied that the Teas purchased of us are *cheaper* than they can buy elsewhere, they can be returned within thirty days, at our expense, and the money will be refunded.

T. Y. KELLEY & CO.,
Late Kelley & Vought,
No. 56 Vesey Street, New York.

Dec. 24, 1866. $12

Established in 1845.

HENRY W. OVERMAN, COMMISSION MERCHANT AND DEALER IN LEATHER, No. 14 South Third Street, Philadelphia.

☞Consignments solicited.

Dec. 10, 1866. 1y*

GET your PHOTOGRAPHS at TYSON'S.

Empire Shuttle Sewing Machines

ARE superior to all others for FAMILY AND MANUFACTURING PURPOSES.—

Contain all the latest improvements; are speedy; noiseless; durable; and easy to work.

Illustrated Circulars free. Agents wanted. Liberal discount allowed. No consignments made.

Address EMPIRE S. M. CO., 616 Broadway, New York, [Sept. 17, 1866. 1y

THE rush is for the Excelsior Gallery. All are waited upon in rotation and with dispatch. C. J. TYSON.

Picture Frames,

A GREAT variety of PICTURE FRAMES, with plain and convex glasses, for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety Store.

June 26 1865.

PERSONS wishing PHOTOGRAPHS of their children will find it to their advantage to call at the Excelsior.

C. J. TYSON, Gettysburg, Pa.

2,000 tons Hay

WANTED.—The Beater Press Hay Company will pay the HIGHEST MARKET PRICE for HAY, delivered at their Hay Sheds, in Oxford, at P. Hann's Station, and in Gettysburg. JEREMIAH DIEHL,

Gettysburg, Oct. 22, 1866. 3m Agent.

WE are always glad to see our friends at the Excelsior. It still stands in the same old place, on York street, opposite the Bank, Gettysburg, Pa. C. J. TYSON.

Pay Up!

THE undersigned having retired from business, he asks those indebted to make payment with as little delay as possible. Such as do not settle before the first of January next, will find their accounts in the hands of an officer for collection.

JOSEPH S. GILLESPIE.

Gettysburg, Nov. 26, 1866.

Philip Redding,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE, will be at his office, (at his residence,) in Cumberland township, on Tuesday and Friday of each week, to give his attention to Justice's business. [Dec. 3, 1866. 4m

DUPHORN & HOFFMAN are receiving New Goods every week from the eastern Cities. Do not fail to give them a call, on the northwest Corner of the Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

ONE DOLLAR AND FIFTY CENTS will buy a pair of nice, fine, patent leather tipped BALMORAL SHOES, for ladies, at the Store of H. B. WOODS.

$90 A Month!—AGENTS wanted for six *entirely new articles*, just out. Address O. T. GAREY, City Building, Biddeford, Me. [May 21, 1866. 1sly

Great Reduction

IN PRICES OF DRY GOODS,
Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, &c.,
AT J. C. ZOUCK & SON'S, NEW OXFORD, PA.

We have just returned from the city, where we bought a very large and well selected stock of all kinds of goods, suitable in our line, under

THE LATE DECLINE.

Our stock consists in part of FRENCH MERINOES, FRENCH COBOURGS, Delaines, Calicoes, Plaids, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins; a large assortment of Black, Brown and Plaid all-wool Double SHAWLS, Balmoral Skirts, Hoop Skirts, Gloves, &c.

MEN'S WEAR, consisting in part of Broad and Beaver Cloths, Black and Fancy Cassimeres, Cassinets, Plain and Fancy Flannels, Under-shirts and Drawers, BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, Driving and Buckskin Gloves

A complete assortment of GROCERIES, at low rates.

HARDWARE, such as Tire Iron, Spring, Shear, Blister and Cast Steels, Horse Shoes, Horse-shoe Bar, Nail Rods, Hammered Iron, Nails, Spikes, Spovels and Forks, Door Locks, Pad Locks, Latches, Hinges and Screws. Paints, Oils, Glass, Putty, &c.

CHINA AND QUEENSWARE, by the set.

Thankful for past patronage, we hope to merit the same in the future.

J. C. ZOUCK & SON.

New Oxford, Dec. 10, 1866. 3m

Inauguration

OF LOW PRICES.

J. L. SCHICK invites the attention of his friends and customers to his large and well selected stock of DRY GOODS

Comprised in part of
French Merinoes,
All Wool Poplins,
All Wool Delaines,
All Wool Plaids,
Plain Poplins,
Black and Fancy Silks,
Tamise Cloths,
Black and Colored Alpacas,
Black Cloths and Cassimeres,
Fancy Cassimeres,
Cassinets,
Jeans,
Flannels of all kinds,
Gloves and Stockings.

Also, a fine lot of Ladies' FURS AND SHAWLS, as well as an abundant variety of Notions, all of which will be sold cheap for the cash. J. L. SCHICK.

Dec. 17, 1866.

Proclamation.

WHEREAS the Hon. ROBERT J. FISHER, President of the several Courts of Common Pleas in the Counties composing the 19th District, and Justice of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the said district, and ISAAC E. WIERMAN, and ISAAC ROBINSON, Esqs., Judges of the Courts of Common Pleas, and Justices of the Courts of Oyer and Terminer and General Jail Delivery, for the trial of all capital and other offenders in the County of Adams—have issued their precept, bearing date the 21st day of November, in the year of our LORD one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six, and to me directed, for holding a Court of Common Pleas, and General Quarter Sessions of the Peace, and General Jail Delivery and Court of Oyer and Terminer, at Gettysburg, on MONDAY, the 21st day of JANUARY, 1867—

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN to all the Justices of the Peace, the Coroner and Constables within the said County of Adams, that they be then and there in their proper persons, with their Rolls, Records, Inquisitions, Examinations, and other Remembrances, to do those things which to their offices and in that behalf appertain to be done, and also, they who will prosecute against the prisoners that are or then shall be in the Jail of the said County of Adams, are to be then and there to prosecute against them as shall be just.

PHILIP HANN, Sheriff.

Sheriff's office, Gettysburg, Dec. 31, '66.

Jury List—January Term.

GRAND JURY.

Gettysburg—Daniel J. Benner, (Foreman.)
Straban—Eli G. Heagy, Philip Donohue.
Mountpleasant—Francis M. Buddy, James C. Duttera.
Littlestown—Ephraim Myers.
Hamiltonban—Rob't Watson, John Sanders.
Conowago—Emanuel Diller, George Kuhn.
Mountjoy—John Rebert, Jesse D. Newman.
Berwick tp.—Joseph Kepner.
Latimore—John Coulson.
Franklin—Samuel Hart.
Huntington—William Leas.
Germany—William Sterner.
Butler—William Crum, Philip Weaver,
Oxford—Simon Slagle.
Freedom—John E. Plank.
Hamilton—Michael Bohn.
Cumberland—Francis Bream,
Tyrone—David Meals.

GENERAL JURY.

Franklin—James Mickley, John H. Raffensperger.
Freedom—Michael McFadden, Calvin P. Krise.
Huntington—David Day, Abraham Trostle.
Hamiltonban—Reuben Stem, Peter Shively.
Butler—Daniel Walter, Daniel March.
Menallen—Wm. B Miller, Amos Schlosser, Chrysostum Eppelman.
Germany—John Crumrine, Jacob King.
Straban—George Grass, John Bender, Geo. Ehrehart.
Union—George D. Basshoar, John Kindig.
Mountpleasant—Samuel A. Smith, James B. Gitt, Elias Mayer.
Reading—Sam'l Overholtzer, John Simpson.
Gettysburg—Wm. Guinn, Henry Rupp.
Berwick tp.—Henry Bittinger.
Cumberland—Christian Schriver, H. Paxton Bigham.
Mountjoy—John B. Spangler.
Oxford—Franklin Marshall, Samuel Neely.
Tyrone—Charles Yeatts.
Latimore—Michael Stambaugh.
Highland—John Dubs.

Dec. 17, 1866. tc

Tin Ware and Stoves.

THE subscriber respectfully informs the public that he still continues the business of making

ALL KINDS OF GOOD TIN WARE,

at the old stand, (formerly Andrew Polley's,) in York street, Gettysburg, where he has the largest assortment of tin ware in the county, with many other articles for kitchen use, &c.

Also, COOKING STOVES & NINE-PLATE STOVES, of the very best kinds. S. G. COOK.

Mar. 13, 1865. tf

At the Old Business.

LEWIS KUMMERANT has re-commenced the TAILORING business, in Chambersburg street, between Washington and West streets, Gettysburg, and asks a share of the custom of the public. His long experience in the business enables him to guarantee good fits and good work, whilst the latest fashions will be consulted in cutting whenever desired. No effort will be spared to render satisfaction, and he feels sure that all who patronize him will be satisfied. His prices for work are as low as they can possibly be to afford him an economical living, and no one could in reason ask them to be any less. He asks his old friends to give him a call, as well as the public generally.

Nov. 12, 1866,

Fall and Winter Goods.

A. SCOTT & SONS have just received another fine assortment of NEW GOODS, consisting, in part, of Cloths, Cassimeres, Cassinets, Kentucky Jeans, and Tweeds, for Gentlemen's wear. Also, a fine assortment of LADIES' DRESS GOODS.

Our stock has been selected with great care, and we are prepared to sell as cheap as any other establishment in the country. We ask the public to give us a call and judge for themselves. Call and see us. No trouble to show Goods. A. SCOTT & SONS.

Sept. 17, 1866.

AGENTS WANTED.
BARTLETT SEWING MACHINES.
$25.00 $25.00
Fully Licensed. Exclusive territory given. Pay from $50 to $200 per month. For terms, Illustrated Circulars, &c., address, with stamp, either office.
PAGE BROTHERS, Gen'l Agents, 614 Chestnut St., Phila., Penn. 221 Summit St., Toledo, O.
AGENTS WANTED.

Dec. 3, 1866. 3m

Forwarding and Commission House.

FLOUR AND FEED.
GRAIN AND GROCERIES.

Having purchased the extensive Warehouse, Cars, &c., heretofore owned by Samuel Herbst, we beg leave to inform the public that we are continuing the business at the old stand on the corner of Washington and Railroad streets, on a more extensive scale than heretofore.

We are paying the highest market price for Flour, Grain and all kinds of produce.

Flour and Feed, Salt, and all kinds of Groceries, kept constantly on hand and for sale, cheaper than they can be had anywhere else.

Plaster, and all kinds of fertilizers, constantly on hand, or furnished to order.

☞A regular line of Freight Cars will leave our Warehouse every TUESDAY MORNING, and accommodation trains will be run as occasion may require. By this arrangement we are prepared to convey Freight at all times to and from Baltimore. All business of this kind entrusted to us, will be promptly attended to. Our cars run to the Warehouse of Stevenson & Sons, 165 North Howard street, Baltimore. Being determined to pay good prices, sell cheap and deal fairly, we invite everybody to give us a call.

CULP & EARNSHAW.

Aug. 13, 1866.

For Sale.

THE BEST IN THE MARKET.
THE VICTOR SORGO MILL.

Over Five thousand of these Mills have been made and sold in the last three years. The best recommendations can be given.

Also—COOK'S EVAPORATOR, for making Sugar and Molasses, said to be the best in use.

CORN CRUSHERS.

Three different sizes for grinding Corn in the ear, or shelled—or any other kind of grain. This is a machine that every farmer should have, as a bushel of ground feed is equal to a bushel and a half unground. The high price of feed of all kinds makes an imperative demand for some kind of machinery by which to save. It is a rapid grinder and durable.

BELLS FOR CHURCHES,
SCHOOLS, FARM HOUSES, FOUNDRIES, &c. Made of the best steel composition. Church Bells insured for one year.

WILLOUGHBY'S GUM SPRING DRILL,
WITH CROWELL'S GUANO ATTACHMENT. This is considered one of the best Drills now in use. It will distribute any kind of grain evenly, and sow from one bushel up to three to the acre. The Guano Attachment has given entire satisfaction wherever used. It is so constructed as not to clog in sowing any kind of Phosphates or Bone Meal. Having sold a number of these machines last season, I can fully recommend them to be what they are represented. Persons wishing to buy should make application early as the supply is small and the demand great.

F. F. SMITH'S CAST STEEL PLOUGHS.

First, It is the only Plough yet produced that will invariably scour in any soil.

Second, It is now an established fact that it will last from three to six times longer than any other steel plough in use.

Third, It draws lighter than any other Plough, cutting the same width and depth of furrow.

The different parts of the Plough are cast in moulds into the exact shape desired for the mould-boards, shares and land-sides, giving the parts most exposed to wear any desired thickness. The shares can be sharpened by any blacksmith. The steel is perfectly malleable and works kindly. Edge tools have been made out of pieces of the plough by blacksmiths all over the country.

For sale by WM WIBLE, Agent,
Aug. 27, 1866. Near Gettysburg, Pa.

Sewing Machines.

THE GROVER & BAKER.—THE BEST IN USE. These Machines have become so well known that little need be said by way of recommendation. They have taken the first premium at all the late State Fairs, and are universally acknowledged to be the BEST in use by all who have tried them. The "Grover & Baker Stitch" and the "Shuttle Stitch" are points that have been attained by no other Machine. They are the only machines that sew and embroider with perfection. These Machines are peculiarly adapted to Family use. They are almost noiseless, sew directly from the spool without rewinding, and are simple in their construction. They are easy to manage, and can be worked by almost any child. Every family should have one. *They save labor, they save time, and they save money,* and do their work better than it can be done by hand.

The undersigned having been appointed Agent for the above Machines, has established an Agency in Fairfield, Adams county, where he will always have on hand a supply. Persons wishing to buy will please call and examine for themselves.

☞Needles and Thread will also be supplied. J. S. WITHEROW, Agent, Fairfield, Adams county, Pa.

Aug. 27, 1866. tf

Latest Fashions

DEMAND J. W. BRADLEY'S CELEBRATED PATENT DUPLEX ELLIPTIC (OR DOUBLE SPRING)

SKIRT.

THE WONDERFUL FLEXIBILITY and great COMFORT and PLEASURE to any lady wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC SKIRT will be experienced particularly in all crowded Assemblies, Operas, Carriages, Railroad Cars, Church Pews, Arm Chairs, for Promenade and House Dress, as the Skirt can be folded when in use to occupy a small place as easily and conveniently as a Silk or Muslin Dress, an invaluable quality in crinoline, not found in any Single Spring Skirt.

A lady having enjoyed the PLEASURE, COMFORT, and great CONVENIENCE of wearing the DUPLEX ELLIPTIC STEEL SPRING SKIRT for a single day, will never afterwards willingly dispense with their use. For Children, Misses and Young Ladies they are superior to all others.

They will not bend or break like the Single Spring, but will preserve their perfect and graceful shape when three or four ordinary Skirts will have been thrown aside as useless. The Hoops are covered with double and twisted thread, and the bottom rods are not only double springs, but twice (or double) covered, preventing them from wearing out when dragging down steps, stairs, &c.

The Duplex Elliptic is a great favorite with all ladies and is universally recommended by the Fashion Magazines as the STANDARD SKIRT OF THE FASHIONABLE WORLD.

To enjoy the following inestimable advantages in Crinoline, viz: superior quality, perfect manufacture, stylish shape, & finish, flexibility, durability, comfort and economy, enquire for J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic, or Double Spring Skirt, and be sure you get the genuine article.

CAUTION.—To guard against IMPOSITION be particular to NOTICE the skirts offered as "DUPLEX" have the red ink stamp, viz: "J. W. Bradley's Duplex Elliptic Steel Springs," upon the waistband—none others are genuine. Also Notice that every Hoop will admit a pin being passed through the centre, thus revealing the two (or double) springs braided together therein, which is the secret of their flexibility and strength, and a combination not to be found in any other skirt.

FOR SALE in all Stores where FIRST CLASS skirts are sold throughout the United States and elsewhere.

Manufactured by the Sole Owners of the Patent, WEST, BRADLEY & CARY, 97 Chambers & 79 & 81 Reade Sts., N. Y.

Oct. 15, 1866. 3m

Shoes, Gaiters, &c.

JOHN M. REILING,
IN CARLISLE STREET,
west side, a few doors from the Public Square Gettysburg, has laid in an excellent assortment of Shoes, Gaiters, &c., for
MEN, WOMEN AND CHILDREN,
which he is offering at the very lowest profits. Having bought for cash, at the latest reduction, he is prepared to offer great bargains.

Boot and Shoe manufacturing carried on at the same place, and the best kind of work made. JOHN M. REILING.

May 14, 1866. tf

GO to DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S, to buy your Dry Goods, Notions, Queensware, &c., on the northwest Corner of Diamond, Gettysburg, Pa.

BY all means have your PHOTOGRAPHS made at the Excelsior Gallery, if you desire them perfect, C. J. TYSON.

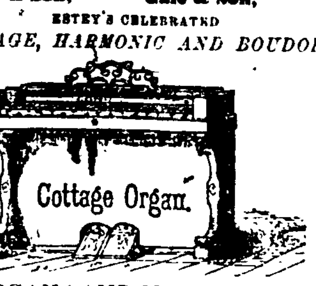
Kissinger & Shireman,

NO. 8 WEST MARKET STREET, YORK, PA.,
AGENTS AND DEALERS IN
PIANOS AND CABINET ORGANS,
MELODEONS,
AND ALL KINDS OF
MUSICAL INSTRUMENTS,

respectfully inform the public that they are prepared to furnish Pianos of the following manufacture or of any other make that may be preferred:

Albright, Reikes & Schmidt,
Chickering & Son, Bradbury,
Knabe & Son, Gale & Son,

ESTEY'S CELEBRATED
COTTAGE, HARMONIC AND BOUDOIR



ORGANS AND MELODEONS.

These Instruments stand unrivalled by anything found in this Country or in Europe, as is admitted by all impartial judges. The most eminent Pipe Organ Builders and Performers, the last to discover excellence in reed Tone, pronounce them vastly superior to all others for exceedingly quick articulation and round Tone, the essential feature in instruments of this class. We invite the severe scrutiny and criticism of all.

PATENT VOX HUMANA TREMOLO.

This late and most wonderful invention (so acknowledged by all leading artists) will be found only in the Estey Instruments. In attempting to describe the effect of this stop, we are at loss for language. Its beauties cannot be written, but must be heard to be appreciated. By this stop an ordinary performer can produce an effect which requires a lifetime of practice for an artist upon a violin. It entirely changes the reed Tone, giving the sympathetic sweetness of the human voice, making it so melodious and pure that it never fails to enchant the listener.

THE HARMONIC ORGAN

for Churches, Public Halls and Parlors has a powerful sub-Bass with independent reeds, Harmonic attachment and Vox Humana Tremolo, and is believed to be the most powerful reed organ made, being nearly equal to a Pipe Organ of three times the cost.

All instruments warranted for five years.

☞BRASS BANDS supplied with instruments and music at reasonable terms.

A liberal discount allowed for Churches and Sabbath Schools.

☞Instructions given both in Vocal and Instrumental Music, at our rooms, and at pupils' homes, either to individuals or classes, on reasonable terms.

Dec. 17, 1866. tf

1867. Prospectus. 1867.

THE attention of the public is invited to the claims of

THE WORLD

as one of the leading public journals of the country. It is the chief organ of the Democratic party of the United States, and the foremost advocate of the immediate restoration of the Union. Its highest merit consists in its character as

An Enterprising and Trustworthy Newspaper.

The next year bids fair to be a more critical one in the history of our free institutions than even any of the eventful ones that have preceded it. The first requisite for an intelligent judgment of public affairs is a full and authentic account of facts as they transpire. These THE WORLD always aims to give with conscientious accuracy, and with equal fullness and fidelity whether they make for or against its own views of public policy. Prompt activity in spreading before its readers every kind of news in which any part of the public takes an interest, is the first duty of a newspaper; and the facilities of The World for discharging this obligation are unsurpassed by those of any journal in the United States. Whatever else it may fail in, it certainly will not fail to furnish the news, nor to supply it with such promptitude, spirit, freshness, abundance, variety, accuracy, and candor, that no class of readers can miss anything of interest which they wish to find.

The Weekly World, a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, is now *printed throughout in large type*, and has the largest circulation of any weekly journal published, save one.

1. Its Market Reports embrace the New York, Albany, Brighton, and Cambridge Live Stock Markets; the New York Country Produce and General Produce Markets; special and valuable Hop Intelligence; a department of Agricultural Reading: all together composing an unrivalled hand book of current information for the Farmer, Live Stock or Produce Dealer, the Country Merchant, &c.

2. A page or more will be reserved for Entertaining Fireside Reading for the Family Circle, embracing the freshest and best Stories, Poetry, Religious Reading, etc., and a page for the Discussion of all Prominent Topics of general interest, political, agricultural, financial, literary, etc.

The Semi-Weekly World is a large quarto sheet, same size as Daily, which, by omitting a great mass of city advertisements from the Daily, contains *all* its news, correspondence, editorials, commercial and market news, cattle market and provision reports, and a fresh and entertaining miscellany of literature. Published Tuesday and Friday.

TERMS:

Weekly World.	
One copy, one year,	$2 00
Four copies, one year,	7 00
Ten copies, one year,	15 00
Twenty copies, to one address,	25 00
Fifty copies, " "	50 00
Semi-Weekly World.	
One copy, one year,	$4 00
Four copies, one year,	10 00
Ten copies, one year,	20 00
Daily World.	
One copy, one year,	$10 00

Club Prizes.

For clubs of 10, One Weekly, one year.
" " 50, One Semi-Weekly, one year.
" " 100, One Daily, one year.

Additions to clubs may be made any time in the year at the above club rates.

Term, cash in advance. Send, if possible, Post-office Money Order or Bank Draft. Bills sent by mail will be at the risk of sender.

We have no travelling agents. Address all orders and letters to

THE WORLD,
35 Park Row, New York.

Dec. 31, 1866.

Groceries, Notions, &c.

GEORGE H. SWOPE, having purchased the fine GROCERY ESTABLISHMENT of James A. Grimes, on York street, a few doors east of Wolf's Hotel, and having added largely to the already extensive assortment on hand, offers the public a variety of Goods in his line rarely, if ever before, kept here.

His SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, MOLASSES, SYRUPS, &c., can't be beat, in quality or price; whilst his assortment of NOTIONS embraces almost everything the public can possibly need. House-keepers and others should give him a call before buying elsewhere, as he is convinced that he has the best stock in town, and that no one can go away disappointed.

☞The CABINET-MAKING business is continued, in all its branches, at the old stand, a few doors east of the Store. No efforts spared to please the public, as heretofore.

Gettysburg, Nov. 5, 1866. tf

IN order to prove the assertions made in favor of procuring PHOTOGRAPHS at the Excelsior Gallery, call and sit for your PICTURE. No charge will be made unless you are pleased with the result and choose to leave your order. C. J. TYSON.

JUST THE THING.—If you have chapped hands, lips or rough skin, use the OLIEN prepared by Dr. R. HORNER. It is just the thing at this season of the year.

GO to Tyson's Excelsior Gallery for your PICTURES, if you want the full worth of your money and a little more.

WE have just received a new assortment of Queensware, to which we invite the attention of buyers. A. SCOTT & SON.

EXCELSIOR is our motto; to please all our aim; and to render satisfaction, in every instance, our determination.

C. J. TYSON, Gettysburg, Pa.

FOUTZ'S

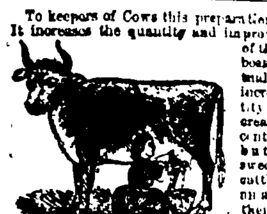
CELEBRATED

Horse and Cattle Powders.

This preparation, long and favorably known, will thoroughly reinvigorate broken-down and low-spirited horses, by strengthening and cleansing the stomach and intestines.

It is a sure preventive of all diseases incident to this animal, such as LUNG FEVER, GLANDERS, YELLOW WATER, HEAVES, COUGHS, DISTEMPER, FEVERS, FOUNDER, LOSS OF APPETITE AND VITAL ENERGY, &c. Its use improves the wind, increases the appetite—gives a smooth and glossy skin—and transforms the miserable skeleton into a fine-looking and spirited horse.

To keepers of Cows this preparation is invaluable. It increases the quantity and improves the quality of the milk. It has been proven by actual experiment to increase the quantity of milk and cream twenty per cent and make the butter firm and sweet. In fattening cattle, it gives them an appetite, loosens their hide, and makes them thrive much faster.



In all diseases of Swine, such as Coughs, Ulcers in the Lungs, Liver, &c., this article acts as a specific. By putting from one-half a paper to a paper in a barrel of swill the above diseases will be eradicated or entirely prevented. If given in time, a certain preventive and cure for the Hog Cholera.

Price 25 Cents per Paper, or 5 Papers for $1.

PREPARED BY
S. A. FOUTZ & BRO.,
AT THEIR
WHOLESALE DRUG AND MEDICINE DEPOT,
No. 116 Franklin St., Baltimore, Md.

For Sale by Druggists and Storekeepers throughout the United States.

For sale by A. D. Buehler, Gettysburg; Laughlin & Bushfield, Wheeling, Va; C. C. Bender & Co., Pittsburg; Johnson, Holloway & Cowden, Philadelphia.

Dec. 17, 1866. 1y

American Artists' Union!

AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!
AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION!

The AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION [established 1854] announce that in order to extend the sale of the following well known and highly popular

STEEL PLATE ENGRAVINGS:

The Last Supper,	26 x 42 in
Departure of the Pilgrim Fathers for America,	27 x 36
Landing of the Pilgrim Fathers,	27 x 36
Falstaff Mustering his recruits,	25 x 30
Shakspeare and his Friends,	27 x 34
Cotter's Saturday Night,	23 x 24
Village Blacksmith,	27 x 32
Manifest Destiny, (Fortune Telling)	21 x 28
The Massacre at Wyoming in 1778,	28 x 36
Mount Vernon in the olden time, or Washington at 30 years of age,	26 x 34
The escape of Alaster MacDonald from the Massacre of Glencoe,	26 x 34
The Madonna,	28 x 34

They have deemed expedient to offer them to their friends and the public at one dollar and fifty cents each, the price heretofore having been two dollars each, and for the purpose of stimulating the getting up of Clubs, they have determined to award premiums to the getters up of the Clubs, and in addition thereto to distribute amongst the subscribers the sum of $50,000 in money and paintings, as soon as the sale shall have reached 100,000 engravings. As it is our intention to advertise very extensively, and as the engravings are well known throughout the whole country, we have no doubt, that with the low price we charge for them, and the exertion which will be put forth by our numerous friends, the number will be reached in a short time. As soon as it is reached, the subscribers, through their Club Agents, will be notified by a circular letter from us, naming the time and method of distribution.

CLUB RATES.

Single Engraving $1.50 each,—by mail, free.

For	we will send	Eng. and	to the Club Ag't.
$15	13		2
20	15		4
25	20		5
30	25		6
35	30		7
50	50		a Silver Watch.
75	80		a Silver Lever.
100	110		a Hunting Lever.

The Club packages will be securely packed and forwarded by Express.

Any person may get up Clubs and forward the amount either by Express, Sight Draft, Post Office Order or in a registered letter and in all cases the Engravings will be immediately sent, and for each engraving a numbered certificate and receipt will be enclosed in the package.

C. O. D. ORDERS.—Persons wishing to send for Engravings and pay the Express Co. when they are received, will be required to send with their order $2 to $5, according to its amount, and this will be credited on their bill.

LIST OF PREMIUMS
To be distributed.

One of $10,000 in money,	$10,000
" 5,000 "	5,000
Five of 1,000 "	5,000
Ten of 500 "	5,000
Fifty of 100 "	5,000
One hundred elegant Oil Paintings, richly framed, Landscapes, at $100 each,	10,000
Two hundred elegant Oil Paintings, richly framed, Interior Views, at $50 each,	10,000
	$50,000

The AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION would add that these premiums are to be considered only in the light of a free gift to their patrons, as the Engravings are furnished them below their market value, but as the cost of engravings, after the plates are procured, is very trifling, they can easily afford to make the distribution, large as it is.

We trust that our numerous friends throughout the country and Canadas will use their utmost exertions, so that if possible, the distribution may be made soon, and it can be done if they are at all active. Ladies have often made excellent Club Agents for us, and we solicit their kind efforts, which will not go unrewarded. Let one or more energetic persons in every town and village in the country commence as soon as they see this, and get up as large a Club as possible. By so doing they will be the means of introducing elegant engravings into families, and thus aid in cultivating a taste for the beautiful and refined.

Address Orders
SEC. AMERICAN ARTISTS' UNION,
25 Pine Street, New York.

Nov. 12, 1866. 3m

DOBBINS'

Electric Soap

SAVES TIME!
SAVES MONEY!
SAVES LABOR!
SAVES CLOTHES!
SAVES WOMEN!

AND ALL GROCERS SELL IT.

It is used by cutting into small shavings and dissolving in hot water, then soak the clothes five to ten minutes and a little hand rubbing will make them as clean as hours of hard machine rubbing would do, with ordinary soap, and the most delicate fabric receive no injury. We can refer to thousands of families who are using it, and who could not be persuaded to do without

DOBBINS'
ELECTRIC
SOAP.

SOLD BY ALL LEADING GROCERS THROUGHOUT THE STATE.

Manufactured only by
DOBBINS & LOVE.
WHOLESALE OFFICE:
107 *South Fifth Street, Philadelphia.*

Nov. 12, 1866 9m

PURE CIDER VINEGAR at Swan's Grocery on the corner of the Diamond.

April 30, 1866.

Fresh Confectionery

AND ICE CREAM SALOON.—The subscriber respectfully informs the citizens of Gettysburg and vicinity that he has a Confectionery Establishment, one door east of the Eagle Hotel, on Chambersburg street, to which he would invite their attention.

Cakes, Candies, and every description of Confections, together with Nuts, Oranges, and all kinds of fruits, always on hand.

Parties, public and private, as well as families, will be furnished with all kinds of Cakes, Ice Cream, (in pyramidal form or otherwise,) and other refreshments at their houses, upon short notice.

Having spent a life-time at the business, he flatters himself that he understands it and that he is able to render entire satisfaction.

Call and see his Confectionery.

May 28, 1866. tf JOHN GRUEL.

Grocery & Liquor Store.

A FIRST-RATE ASSORTMENT of GROCERIES, cheap. FISH of different kinds. large lot of

POTOMAC HERRING,

at low price. The best and largest assortment of LIQUORS ever kept in this place.

PURE WINE, BRANDY, RYE WHISKEY, &C., for medicinal and other purposes, in quantities large or small. Also—

MISHLER'S CELEBRATED HERB BITTERS.

WM. J. MARTIN,
Baltimore st., Gettysburg.

May 28, 1866.

Lancaster Book Bindery.

GEORGE WIANT,
BOOK BINDER,
AND BLANK BOOK MANUFACTURER,
LANCASTER, PA.

Plain and Ornamental Binding, of every description, executed in the most substantial and approved styles.

REFERENCES.

E. W. Brown, Esq., Farmers Bank of Lancaster
W. L. Peiper, Esq., Lancaster County Bank
Samuel Shock, Esq., Columbia Bank.
Samuel Wagner, Esq., York Bank.
William Wagner, Esq., York County Bank.
T. D. Carson, Esq., Bank of Gettysburg.
Peter Martin, Esq., Proth'y of Lancaster co., Pa
Geo. C. Hawthorn, Esq., Register " "
Geo. Whitson, Esq., Recorder " "

April 15, 1861

Hardware & Groceries.

THE subscribers have just returned from the cities with an immense supply of HARDWARE & GROCERIES, which they are offering at their old stand in Baltimore street, at prices to suit the times. Our stock consists in part of

BUILDING MATERIALS,
CARPENTER'S TOOLS,
BLACKSMITH'S TOOLS,
COACH FINDINGS
SHOE FINDINGS,
CABINET MAKER'S TOOLS,
HOUSEKEEPER'S FIXTURES,
ALL KINDS OF IRON, &c.
GROCERIES OF ALL KINDS,

OILS, PAINTS, &c., &c. There is no article included in the several departments mentioned above but what can be had at this Store.—Every class of Mechanics can be accommodated here with tools and findings, and Housekeepers can find every article in their line. Give us a call, as we are prepared to sell as low for cash as any house out of the city.

JOEL B. DANNER,
DAVID ZIEGLER.

Gettysburg, May 16, 1864.

Carriages and Buggies.

TATE & CULP
are now building a variety of
COACH WORK

of the latest and most approved styles, and constructed of the best material, to which they invite the attention of buyers. Having built our work with great care and of material selected with special reference to beauty of style and durability, we can confidently recommend the work as unsurpassed by any, either in or out of the cities.

All we ask is an inspection of our work to convince those in want of any kind of vehicle, that this is the place to buy them.

REPAIRING in every branch done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

Give us a call, at our Factory, near the corner of Washington and Chambersburg streets, Gettysburg.

P. J. TATE. WM. E. CULP.
Mar. 19, 1866.

New Bakery!

NEWPORT & ZIEGLER, Mechanical Bakers, South Washington street, half square from the Eagle Hotel, GETTYSBURG, Pa.—Constantly on hand, the best of BREAD, CRACKERS, CAKES, PRETZELS, &c. Persons wishing fresh Bread will be served every morning, by leaving their names and residences at the Bakery. Every effort made to please Give us a call! [April 20, '63. tf

New Warehouse.

100,000 BUSHELS OF GRAIN WANTED, at the new Grain and Produce House, in Carlisle street, adjoining Sheads & Buehler's establishment. The highest market price will always be paid in cash for

GRAIN, of all kinds,
FLOUR, SEEDS, &c.

Always on hand and for sale, at the smallest profits,

GUANOS,
SALT, FISH,
GROCERIES, &c.,
Wholesale and retail.

TRY US! We shall do our best to give satisfaction in all cases.

McCURDY & DIEHL.
Gettysburg, May 11, 1863. 1y

Groceries! Groceries!

THE BEST IN TOWN!
COME AND SEE THEM!

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY have added a large and splendid stock of GROCERIES to their business, and invite the public to call and see for themselves. They offer the best of everything, at the lowest possible profits: COFFEES, SUGARS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, SALT, FISH, Spices, Teas, Cheese, Starch, Soaps, Candles, Blacking, Matches, Tubs, Buckets, Brooms, Bed Cords; with Confectionary, Oranges, Nuts, Tobaccos, Segars—and a variety entirely too large to be enumerated. "Come one, come all."

Gettysburg, June 18, 1866. tf

Sale Crying.

A. W. FLEMMING continues the business of SALE CRYING, and solicits the continued patronage of the public. It is his constant endeavor to give satisfaction. Charges moderate. Residence in Breckinridge street, Gettysburg.

P. S.—He is a licensed Auctioneer, under the Tax Law of the United States.

Nov. 24, 1862.

Noah Walker & Co.,

CLOTHIERS,
WASHINGTON BUILDING,
165 AND 167 BALTIMORE STREET,
BALTIMORE,

keep constantly on hand a large and well assorted stock of all kinds of goods at moderate prices.

They supply orders for the finest to the lowest priced articles, either ready made or made to measure, to any part of the country.

They keep also an extensive stock of FURNISHING GOODS, embracing every article of Gentlemen's Under-wear. Also, MILITARY CLOTHS and every variety of Military Trimmings, as well as an assorted stock of READY MADE MILITARY GOODS.

Baltimore, Feb. 22, 1864.

Reduced Prices.

PIANOS, CABINET AND AMERICAN ORGANS. Superior tuned 7 octave PIANOS from $350 upwards. ORGANS from $50 upwards. All instruments selected, recommended and sold by me, additionally guaranteed. Illustrated circulars sent by mail, when desired. P. BENTZ,
No. 30 East Market Street, York, Pa.
Mar. 12, 1866.

The Far Famed

"UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGER."—Besides the great saving of Labor, the saving in the wear and tear of clothing in a single year, more than amounts to the price of this Wringer. It is strange that any family should be willing to do without it. For sale at FAHNESTOCK BROS and at C. H. BUEHLER'S [Feb. 19.

PHOTOGRAPHIC,

E. & H. T. ANTHONY & CO.,
Manufacturers of Photographic materials,
Wholesale and Retail,
501 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

IN addition to our main business of PHOTOGRAPHIC MATERIALS we are Headquarters for the following, viz:

STEREOSCOPES & STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS of American and Foreign Cities and Landscapes, Groups, Statuary, &c.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS OF THE WAR,

From negatives made in the various campaigns and forming a complete Photographic history of the great contest.

STEREOSCOPIC VIEWS ON GLASS,

Adapted for either the Magic Lantern or the Stereoscope. Our Catalogue will be sent to any address on receipt of stamp.

PHOTOGRAPHIC ALBUMS.

We manufacture more largely than any other house, about 300 varieties from 50 cents to $50 each. Our ALBUMS have the reputation of being superior in beauty and durability to any others.

CARD PHOTOGRAPHS OF GENERALS, STATESMEN, ACTORS, ETC., ETC.

Our Catalogue embraces over FIVE THOUSAND different subjects, including reproductions of the most celebrated Engravings, Paintings, Statues, &c. Catalogues sent on receipt of stamp.

Photographers and others ordering goods C. O. D., will please remit 25 per cent of the amount with their order.

☞The prices and quality of our goods cannot fail to satisfy.

June 18, 1866. 1y

Valuable Properties for Sale.

JOHN C. ZOUCK, LAND AGENT,
NEW OXFORD, ADAMS COUNTY, PA.

Has for sale a number of desirable properties, to which he asks the attention of those wishing to purchase.

A LARGE FOUNDRY AND MACHINE SHOP, with DWELLING, situated in a county seat, near Railroad and Depot. Good chance for doing all kinds of work. Also, several Town Lots will be sold with the above property if desired.

A FARM of 160 ACRES, in Mountpleasant township, Adams county, with good Stone House, good Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Wash House, Orchard, &c., near a turnpike and railroad.

FORTY ACRES, with good House, Barn, and other out-buildings, Orchard, &c., three-quarters of a mile from a railroad station. A good chance; terms easy.

173 ACRES OF LAND, on the road leading from Hanover to Littlestown. Good limestone farm; large Brick House, Bank Barn, and other out-buildings. The Littlestown Railroad runs through the rear part of the place. Price $85 per acre.

A FARM OF 300 ACRES, in Cumberland township, Adams county, three miles from Gettysburg, at which place is a railroad and good market. This farm can be divided into two farms, there being already two sets of improvements on the tract. The improvements are a good two-story Dwelling House, Barn, and other out-buildings, and a Tenant House with all improvements.

A FARM of 105 ACRES, on the Carlisle turnpike, under good cultivation, with a large Brick House, Bank Barn, Wagon Shed, Corn Crib, Carriage House and other out-buildings, all new.

LARGE FLOUR MILL, with 15 Acres of Land. The mill has four pair of Burrs, and all machinery for doing merchant work. Best water power in the county.

A FARM of 175 ACRES, near the Hanover turnpike, on which is erected a good House, Barn, and all necessary out-buildings. The land is in a good state of cultivation. This property will be sold cheap.

A FARM of 195 ACRES, near Hunterstown, Adams county, on which is erected a good House, Barn and other out-buildings, and the land is in a fine state of cultivation. This farm will be sold cheap.

A FARM of 38 ACRES, 6 acres in wood, with one-and-a-half-story House, good Barn—land in good cultivation—3½ miles from New Oxford, and 1½ miles from Bonaughtown. Terms easy.

18 ACRES of WOODLAND, 2 miles from New Oxford.

A FARM of 200 ACRES, good land, with large Brick House, Barn, and 2 Tenant Houses—40 acres in wood—half a mile from the Conowago Chapel.

A FARM of 180 Acres—225 can be purchased—in Cumberland township, 2½ miles from Gettysburg, near Chambersburg pike; large weatherboarded House, Bank Barn, &c.; 40 acres in wood. The Farm has been recently limed.

A FARM of 120 ACRES, with good House and Barn; 12 acres in wood; one mile west of Bonaughtown.

A HOTEL, in New Oxford, two-story, roomy and convenient for business. Good chance; terms easy.

Also, a number of good Houses and Lots for sale in New Oxford.

Persons who wish to buy Real Estate, as well as those who wish to sell, are requested to give the subscriber a call at his store in New Oxford.

Address,
JOHN C. ZOUCK, Land Agent,
New Oxford, Adams county, Pa.
July 9, 1866. 6m

A Lecture to Young Men.

JUST published, in a sealed envelope.—Price 6 cents. A Lecture on the nature, treatment and radical cure of Spermatorrhœa, or Seminal Weakness, Involuntary Emissions, Sexual Debility and Impediments to Marriage generally. Nervousness, Consumption, Epilepsy, and Fits; Mental and Physical incapacity, resulting from Self-Abuse, &c. By Robert J. Culverwell, M. D., author of the "Green Book," &c.

The world renowned author, in this admirable Lecture, clearly proves, from his own experience, that the awful consequences of Self Abuse may be effectually removed without Medicine, and without dangerous surgical operations, bougies, instruments, rings, or cordials, pointing out a mode of cure at once certain and effectual, by which every sufferer, no matter what his condition may be, may cure himself cheaply, privately and radically. This Lecture will prove a boon to thousands. Sent under seal to any address, in a plain, sealed envelope, on receipt of six cents, or two postage stamps. Also Dr. Culverwell's Marriage Guide, price 25 cents. Address

CHAS. S. C. KLINE & Co.,
127 Bowery, New-York, P. O. box 4586.
April 23, 1866. 1y

Duphorn & Hoffman.

NEW STORE.
ON THE NORTHWEST CORNER OF THE DIAMOND, GETTYSBURG.
(*Known as Huke's Corner.*)

DEALERS IN DRY GOODS, NOTIONS, CARPETS, QUEENSWARE, &C.,

all of which have been bought at the lowest market prices and will be sold accordingly. Give them a call. No trouble to show Goods.

F. D. DUPHORN,
S. W. HOFFMAN.
Oct. 6, 1866.

NEW GOODS.

GEORGE ARNOLD has now got up his fall stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING,

mostly of his own manufacture, consisting of Coats, Pants, Vests, Shirts, Drawers, &c., &c.

—ALSO—

A large stock of CLOTHS AND CASSIMERES, all of which will sold cheap for cash. Call and see them.

Oct. 6, 1866.

Wanted.

A GOOD FARM.

ANY person having a good Farm for sale, and will take in part payment, one or more tracts of

FIRST-RATE WESTERN LAND,

well located, near Railroads, Schools, Churches, County Towns, &c., may find a purchaser by applying at this office.

June 18, 1866. tf

Hay Wanted.

THE undersigned will pay the highest market prices for HAY. Inquire at Spangler's Warehouse, Gettysburg.

STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.
Nov. 23, 1866. tf

1866. At HORNER'S you can get Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Perfumery, Notions, &c., in great variety.

SWAN'S store is the place to get all kinds of Groceries CHEAP

Gettysburg Railroad.

CHANGE OF CONNECTIONS.—On and after Monday, November 20th, 1865, Passenger Trains will leave and arrive at Gettysburg, and make connections, as follows:

FIRST TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 7.45 A. M., with passengers for York, Harrisburg, Philadelphia, Baltimore, and the North and West, arriving at Hanover Junction without change of cars, at 10.25 A. M., connecting with the Fast Line South on the Northern Central Railway, and arriving at Baltimore at 12.30 noon. Also connecting with Mail Train from Baltimore north, arriving in Harrisburg at 1.20 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg 1.10 P. M., with passengers from Harrisburg, York, Baltimore and Washington.

SECOND TRAIN will leave Gettysburg at 1.20, P. M., arriving at Hanover Junction at 3.15, and connecting with mail train South. Arrive at Baltimore at 5.30 P. M. Arrive at Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M., with passengers from Philadelphia, Harrisburg and the North and West, and also with passengers from Baltimore and Washington by the fast line north, which leaves Baltimore at 12.10 noon.

Passengers can leave Baltimore in the Mail Train at 9 A. M., and arrive in Gettysburg at 1.10 P. M. Or leave Baltimore in the fast line at 12.10 noon, and arrive in Gettysburg at 6.15 P. M. But one change of cars by the first train, either way, viz: at Hanover Junction. The fast line on the Northern Central will not stop at any local stations, except York, Hanover Junction and Parkton. Connections certain. R. McCURDY, Pres't.

Nov. 27, 1865.

Pianos! Pianos!

PIANOS!—The undersigned would respectfully inform the public that he can furnish PIANOS of the following manufacturers, or those of other make, if desired, at the lowest possible prices:

CHICKERING & SONS.
DECKER BROS.
HAZLETON BROS.
HAINES BROS.
GEO. STECK.
A. H. GAHLE & CO.
STEINWAY & SONS.

☞Particular attention is given to the selection of Pianos; and when so selected, in addition to the manufacturers' guarantee, the Pianos *are guaranteed by me.*

MASON & HAMLIN
CABINET ORGANS AND MELODIANS.

The recent improvements in these instruments are such as to fully warrant saying they are FAR SUPERIOR to any other make. One of the best evidences of their merit is, that their improvements are imitated by other makers. The new style, four stop organ, have a Sub-Bass and Octave Couplet, making it an instrument especially adapted to Church and Sabbath School purposes.

DESCRIPTIVE CIRCULARS

will be sent by mail to persons desiring them. Pianos tuned regularly. Pianos taken in exchange. PETER BENTZ,
No. 30 East Market St., York, Pa.
June 12, 1865. 1y

Great Excitement!

A

MAJORITY of those who read Newspapers never give a hasty glance at a business advertisement, and if a

MAN

actually has the best, the prettiest and the cheapest goods in all creation, actually selling them at break-down prices—too few heed the fact for their own interest, therefore we have

FOUND

it best to simply invite every body to call and examine our stock and prices before buying one dollar's worth elsewhere, for I can and will make it to the interest of all those who are not

DEAD

to their true interest and who wish to save money, therefore to buy everything

IN

the line of good and cheap clothing at my store, where there has just been received a most magnificent assortment of Fall and Winter Goods, consisting of Overcoats, Dress Coats, Business Coats, Pants and Vests of all kinds, Overshirts and Undershirts, Stockings, Suspenders, Cravats and Notions, Clocks, Musical Instruments, and many other things in my line, all of which I am selling at very low prices. Call on F. B. PICKING, Baltimore street, near the public Square,

GETTYSBURG.

Oct. 29, 1866.

Blacksmithing.

THE undersigned would most respectfully inform the public that he continues the BLACKSMITHING BUSINESS,

at his shop, lately Philip Doersom's, adjoining Troxel's paint shop, in East Middle street, Gettysburg, where he will at all times be prepared to do Blacksmithing work to Carriages, Buggies, Wagons, &c. That he knows how to do all jobs of the kind will not be questioned by those who have a knowledge of his long experience at the business. Come on with your work, and you will be satisfied when you take it away—and for which he will receive Cash or Country Produce.

ADAM HOLTZWORTH
Mar. 20, 1865. tf

Cheap for Cash!

NEW STORE!
GROCERIES, LIQUORS, &C.

THE undersigned has returned to Gettysburg, and opened a new Store, on Baltimore street, next door to the Post Office, and nearly opposite the Court-House, where he offers for sale, CHEAP FOR CASH, a large and choice assortment of GROCERIES,—Sugars, Coffees, Teas, Molasses, Syrups, Salt, &c.; with Fish, Bacon Lard, and so on.

Also, LIQUORS—Wines, Brandies, Gins, Whiskies, Rums, and everything else in the line.

Also, any quantity of Notions, to suit any and everybody.

Recollect this is the place to buy CHEAP FOR CASH.

GEO. F. KALBFLEISCH.
April 23, 1866.

Benefit to Farmers!

MORO PHILLIPS'
GENUINE
IMPROVED SUPER-PHOSPHATE OF LIME
For Sale at Manufacturer's Depots:
27 N. Front St., between Market & Arch,
PHILADELPHIA.
14 Bowley's Wharf, and 95 South St.,
BALTIMORE, MD.

Congress having repealed the Internal Revenue Law taxing Fertilizers six per cent., I beg leave to inform the Farmers that from this day the same per centage will be taken off the retail price of MORO PHILLIPS' SUPER PHOSPHATE OF LIME, viz: $60 00, less 6 per cent., making the retail price now $56 40 per ton of 2,000 lbs., in Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Discount to Dealers.

MORO PHILLIPS,
Sole Proprietor and Manufacturer.
Aug. 13, 1866.

Everhart's

FRANKLIN HOUSE,
CORNER OF HOWARD & FRANKLIN STREETS,
BALTIMORE, MD.

This House is on a direct line between the Northern Central and Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Depots. It has been refitted and comfortably arranged for the convenience and the entertainment of guests.

Nov. 20, 1865. tf

Cooking Stoves

OF every variety, including the "Noble Cook," "Royal Cook," "Waverly," "Ornamental," "Oriental," &c. Also, Tin-ware, Sheet-iron-ware, Hollow-ware, and every variety of Kitchen Furniture—including a variety of Lanterns. Also, a new and much improved Flour Sifter, for sale by

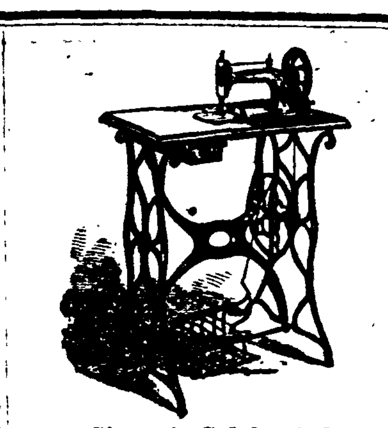
C. H. BUEHLER,
Corner of Carlisle and Railroad sts.,
Feb. 19, 1866. Gettysburg, Pa.

A SUPERIOR quality of the best Louden Draft HAMES, with or without fastenings, for sale by D. McCREARY & SON.

BARGAINS—Picking has received his new Goods. Now is the time to secure bargains. Call and see them.

DRAKE'S PLANTATION BITTERS, or Old Homestead Tonic, at Dr. R. HORNER'S Drug Store.

A NEW lo LAMPS just received at the Gro JOHN M. SWAN.



Singer's Celebrated.

THE very best and latest improved machine in use, for sale at the CLOTHING STORE of JACOBS & BRO., in Chambersburg street, Gettysburg, where you can buy the best and cheapest Cloths, Cassimeres and Vestings, and every variety of goods in the line of

MEN AND BOYS WEAR.

You can have them cut out and made up in the very best style if you wish, at moderate prices, and without any risk whatever.

GEO. JACOBS & BRO.
August 20, 1866.

A (Bitter) Acrostic.

RESPECTFULLY Dedicated to the Proprietor of the Great Zingari, by a late Dyspeptic.

Far away from the pyramids of Egypt he came,
Restoring the sick, and healing the lame;
A cure for the cholera, that dreadful disease;
Heaven sent him on earth the dyspeptic to ease.
There are those who were troubled with fever and chills,
E'en they took but one bottle and were cured of their ills,
Resolved that in future, if ever they shake,
Such pleasant, nice Bitters—no other they take.
Get a bottle if troubled with nervous debility;
Rahter says it will cure; just try its ability.
Essence of life, then, to young and to old;
A certain preventive from coughs and colds.
Try it all, who are troubled with a weak appetite,
Zest is given by these (Bitters), if only used right;
In scrofula, colic, or a bad diarrhœa,
None who've tried it of either have any more fear.
Great tidings is this, then, for rich and for poor;
A bottle can be had for a dollar (and more—
Rahter gives it to those unable to pay),
In no case of sickness will he turn them away.
F. RAHTER'S GREAT ZINGARI.

WHAT THE ZINGARI BITTERS HAVE DONE —We publish the following for the benefit of the afflicted everywhere:

"I suffered for a long time of Dyspepsia, Heart Disease, and frequent attacks of Liver Complaint. Often the sufferings were so great that life was almost intolerable. I tried several eminent physicians, and most of the popular remedies recommended for such complaints, but found little relief until a few weeks ago I commenced the use of F. Rahter's Great Zingari Bitters, and am now perfectly cured." HENRY HULL.

Harrisburg City, Pa., Sept. 8, 1866.

Personally appeared the above named Henry Hull, and made oath in due form that the facts are true as above stated.

A. C. SMITH, Notary Public.

☞For sale by G. F. Kalbfleisch and W. J. Martin, Gettysburg.

Nov. 12, 1866.

$1,500 Per Year!

WE want Agents everywhere to sell our IMPROVED $20 Sewing Machines.—Three new kinds. Under and upper feed.—Sent on trial. Warranted five years. Above salary or large commissions paid. The ONLY machines sold in the United States for less than $40, which are *fully licensed by Howe, Wheeler & Wilson, Grover & Baker, Singer & Co., and Bachelder. All* other cheap machines are infringements, and the seller or user are *liable to arrest, fine and imprisonment.* Illustrated circulars sent *free.* Address, or call upon Shaw & Clark, at Biddeford, Maine, or Chicago, Ill.

May 21, 1866. isly

New Lumber Yard.

THE undersigned has opened a LUMBER YARD, on the Railroad, near Guinn & Reilly's Lime Kilns, Gettysburg, and asks the public to give him a call. His assortment is one of the best ever offered here, and his prices afford only the smallest living profit. He has WHITE PINE PLANK, inch and half inch BOARDS, FLOORING, PALINGS, &c., &c., and is constantly adding to his stock. Come and examine for yourselves.

JACOB SHEADS.
Oct. 29, 1866. tf

Removal!

THE GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

THE undersigned takes pleasure in announcing to the citizens of Gettysburg and the public generally that he has removed from his old rooms on West Middle street, to Baltimore street, and nearly opposite the store of Fahnestock Brothers. The room he now occupies has been recently fitted up expressly for his business. The location is an admirable one, enabling him to take pictures in all shades of weather, and with a correctness unequalled any where else.

LIFE-LIKE PHOTOGRAPHS,

of every size and description, executed in the finest style. Particular attention given to the CARTE DE VISITE, and to copying AMBROTYPES and DAGUERREOTYPES of deceased friends. Also—

THE GETTYSBURG GEMS,

a new style of picture, which has become very popular with the public, not only for their beauty, but for cheapness and convenience.—SIXTEEN for ONE DOLLAR only. Also—THE PORCELAIN PICTURES, which for their beauty and durability are unsurpassed.

We are prepared to carry on the business in all its various branches, and having had considerable experience we run no risk in *GUARANTEEING PERFECT SATISFACTION.*

Our facilities for a full display of our skill are unequalled by any other Gallery in the County, and we would therefore invite every one to call at the

NEW GETTYSBURG SKYLIGHT GALLERY.

Call and examine our Specimens and judge for yourselves. LEVI MUMPER.
June 25, 1866.

Lawrence D. Dietz & Co.

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN
FANCY GOODS,
NOTIONS,
HOSIERY and
VARIETIES,
No. 308 West Baltimore Street,
Between Howard & Liberty Streets,
May 7, 1866. Baltimore, Md.

Sale Crying!

AARON CHRONISTER, of Hampton, Adams county, will attend to the CRYING OF SALES in the most satisfactory manner, and on reasonable terms. He asks a share of public patronage, and is convinced that he will be able to please all who may employ him.

Hampton, Sept. 17, 1866. 2m*

Kerosene & Gas Stoves.

TEA AND COFFEE BOILERS, GLUE POTS, OIL CANS, &c., &c.

☞All the Cooking for a family may be done with Kerosene Oil, or Gas, with less trouble, and at less expense, than by any other fuel.

Each Article manufactured by this Company is guaranteed to perform all that is claimed for it.

☞Send for Circular.
Liberal Discount to the trade.
KEROSENE LAMP HEATER CO.,
206 *Pearl Street, N. Y.*
July 16, 1866. $10

Coal and Lumber,

OF every variety, at the Yard of
C. H. BUEHLER,
Feb. 19. Cor. Carlisle and Railroad sts.

Bark Wanted.

THE subscriber will pay FIVE DOLLARS per CORD for BLACK OAK BARK, delivered at his Tannery, in Gettysburg.

JOHN RUPP.
June 18, 1866.

U. S. BONDS.

THE First National Bank of Gettysburg will cash 5-20 and 10-40 U. S. Bonds; also 7-30 and Compound Interest Notes.

GEORGE ARNOLD, Cashier.
Oct. 6, 1866. tf

SUGAR CURED HAMS.—A fresh supply just received. A prime article and for sale cheap by STRICKHOUSER & WISOTZKEY.

THE PERUVIAN SYRUP

IS A PROTECTED SOLUTION OF THE
Protoxide of Iron,
a new discovery in medicine which
STRIKES AT THE ROOT OF DISEASE,
by supplying the Blood with its VITAL PRINCIPLE, OR LIFE ELEMENT—IRON.

This is the secret of the wonderful success of this remedy in curing

DYSPEPSIA, LIVER COMPLAINT, DROPSY, CHRONIC DIARRHŒA, BOILS, Nervous Affections, Chills and Fevers. Humors, Loss of Constitutional Vigor, Disease of the Kidneys and Bladder, Female Complaints,

and all diseases originating in

A BAD STATE OF THE BLOOD,

or accompanied by DEBILITY, OR A LOW STATE OF THE SYSTEM.

Being free from Alcohol in any form, its energizing effects are not followed by corresponding reaction, but are permanent, infusing strength, vigor and new life into all parts of the system, and building up an IRON CONSTITUTION.

DYSPEPSIA AND DEBILITY.

From the Venerable Archdeacon Scott, D. D.

DUNHAM, Canada East, March 24, 1865.

* * * "I am an inveterate Dyspeptic of more than 25 years' standing."

* * * "I have been so wonderfully benefitted in the three short weeks during which I have used the Peruvian Syrup, that I can scarcely persuade myself of the reality. People who have known me are astonished at the change. I am widely known, and can but recommend to others that which has done so much for me."

One of the most DISTINGUISHED JURISTS in New England writes to a friend as follows:

"I have tried the PERUVIAN SYRUP, and the result fully sustains your prediction. It has made a NEW MAN of me; infused into my system new vigor and energy; I am no longer tremulous and debilitated, as when you last saw me, but stronger, heartier, and with larger capacity for labor, mental and physical, than at any time during the last five years."

An EMINENT DIVINE of Boston, says:

"I have been using the PERUVIAN SYRUP for some time past; it gives me new vigor, buoyancy of spirits, elasticity of muscle."

☞THOUSANDS have been changed by the use of this remedy; from weak, sickly, suffering creatures, to strong, healthy, and happy men and women; and invalids cannot reasonably hesitate to give it a trial.

A pamphlet of 32 pages, containing certificates of cures and recommendations from some of the most eminent physicians, clergymen, and others, will be sent FREE to any address.

☞See that each bottle has PERUVIAN SYRUP blown in the glass.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. Dinsmore, Proprietor,
36 Dey Street, New York,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

SCROFULA.

All Medical Men agree that IODINE is the BEST REMEDY for Scrofula and all kindred diseases ever discovered. The difficulty has been to obtain a PURE SOLUTION of it.

DR. H. ANDERS'
IODINE WATER,
Is a Pure Solution of Iodine, WITHOUT A SOLVENT!!
A most Powerful Vitalizing Agent and Restorative.
It WILL cure SCROFULA in all its manifold forms.
ULCERS, CANCERS, SYPHILIS, SALT RHEUM;

and it has been used with astonishing success in cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Consumption, Female Complaints, Heart, Liver and Kidney Diseases, &c.

Circulars will be sent FREE to any address.
Price $1.00 a bottle, or 6 for $5.00.
Prepared by Dr. H. ANDERS, Physician and Chemist.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York,
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY

HAS BEEN USED FOR NEARLY
HALF A CENTURY,
WITH THE MOST ASTONISHING SUCCESS IN CURING

Coughs, Colds, Hoarseness, Sore Throat, Influenza, Whooping Cough, Croup, Liver Complaint, Bronchitis, Difficulty of Breathing, Asthma, and every affection of

THE THROAT, LUNGS, AND CHEST.

CONSUMPTION,

which carries off more victims than any other disease, and which baffles the skill of the physicians to a greater extent than any other malady, often

YIELDS TO THIS REMEDY!

when all others prove ineffectual.

AS A MEDICINE,

rapid in relief, soothing in effect, safe in its operation,

☞IT IS UNSURPASSED!☜

while as a preparation, free from noxious ingredients, poisons or minerals; uniting skill science and medical knowledge; combining all that is valuable in the vegetable kingdom for this class of disease, it is

INCOMPARABLE!

and is entitled to, merits and receives the general confidence of the public.

SEYMOUR THATCHER, M. D.,
of Herman, N. Y., writes as follows:

"WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY gives universal satisfaction. It seems to cure a Cough by loosening and cleansing the lungs, and allaying irritation, thus REMOVING THE CAUSE, instead of drying up the cough and leaving the cause behind. I consider the Balsam as good as any, if not the best, Cough medicine with which I am acquainted."

The Rev. JACOB SECHLER, of Hanover, Pa., well known and much respected among the German population of this country, makes the following statement for the benefit of the afflicted:

Dear Sirs:—Having realized in my family important benefits from the use of your valuable preparation—WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY—it affords me pleasure to recommend it to the public. Some eight years ago one of my daughters seemed to be in a decline, and little hopes of her recovery were entertained. I then procured a bottle of your excellent Balsam, and before she had taken the whole of the contents of the bottle there was a great improvement in her health. I have, in my individual case, made frequent use of your valuable medicine, and have always been benefitted by it.

JACOB SECHLER.

Price one dollar a bottle.

FOR SALE BY
J. P. Dinsmore, 36 Dey Street, New York,
Seth W. Fowle & Son, Proprietors, Boston
AND BY ALL DRUGGISTS.

Grace's Celebrated Salve

cures Cuts, Burns, Scalds.
Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Wounds, Bruises, Sprains.
Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Boils, Ulcers, Cancers.
Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Salt Rheum, Erysipelas.
Grace's Celebrated Salve
cures Chapped Hands, Chilblains
Grace's Celebrated Salve
heals Old Sores, Flesh Wounds, &c.

It is prompt in action, removes pain at once, and reduces *the most angry-looking swellings* and inflammations, as if by magic—thus affording relief and a complete cure.

Only 25 cents a box! (Sent by mail for 35 cents.)

For sale by J. P. DINSMORE, 36 Dey street, New York, S. W. FOWLE & SON, Proprietors, Boston, and by all Druggists, Grocers, and Country Stores.

July 16, 1866. 1y

Great Attraction

AT BRINKERHOFF'S CHEAP CLOTHING AND FURNISHING STORE, at the North East Corner of the Diamond. The subscriber is constantly in receipt of fresh goods from the Eastern cities. His stock of

READY-MADE CLOTHING

is one of the largest and most attractive, as well as the cheapest establishment of the kind in the country. You will there find COATS, PANTS AND VESTS, made up in the most fashionable styles, and of the best materials, of all sizes and prices, for men and boys.—Gentlemen's furnishing goods of every description, Wool Shirts, Muslin Shirts, Hickory Shirts and Merino Shirts, Merino, Wool and Cotton Drawers, Hosiery of every description Buck-skin, Merino and Cotton Gloves, Handkerchiefs, Neck Ties, Cravats, Linen and Paper Collars, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes. Umbrellas, Trunks, Valices, Carpet Bags, Clothes and Shoe Brushes, Hair and Tooth Brushes, Shoe Blacking, Pocket and Dressing Combs, Ivory Combs, Watches, Clocks and Jewelry, Guns, Pistols, Violins and Violin Strings, Soaps and Perfumeries, Stationery of all kinds, Pocket Knives, Smoking and Chewing Tobacco, Pipes, an extra quality of Segars. In fact, his stock embraces everything usually found in a first class furnishing store. I invite the attention of all to come and see for themselves, as I am determined to sell goods lower than any other establishment in the country. Don't forget the place. Corner of York street and the Diamond. JACOB BRINKERHOFF.

July 4, 1864.

NEW FIRM,

AT THE OLD STAND.
[ESTABLISHED IN 1817.]

I have associated with me, in business, my son, John F. McCreary, under the firm and style of D. McCreary & Son, and I desire to say to my old friends and the public generally that since the war, the manufacture of Saddles, Harness, Collars, &c., has been revived at the old established and well known stand on Baltimore street, one square south of the Court House, Gettysburg, Pa.

Having had an experience of 40 years in this establishment, I feel assured, that, with renewed attention to business, we can still further merit and receive a full share of public patronage. DAVID McCREARY.

With increased facilities for conducting our business, we are better prepared than ever to satisfy the wants of all those who may need anything in our line. We especially call the attention of Farmers and others to the superior quality of our

Plain or Quilted Seat Horn Saddles,	Side Leathers,
Plain or Quilted Seat no Horn,	Hames, all kinds, with or without fastenings
Plain or Quilted Seat Side Saddles,	Housings,
Plain or Fancy Saddle Cloths,	Scotch Collars (leather)
Wagon Saddles,	" " (ticking)
Riding Bridles, of all kinds, fair or black, rounded or flat,	No Seam Collars,
Martingals,	Best Welt Harness Collars,
Carriage Harness, all styles, silver or black mounted,	Patent Leather Collars, stitched or unstitched
Heavy Draft Harness,	Best Leather Wagon Whips, 4, 4½ and 5 feet long,
Blind Bridles,	Plaited Team Whips,
Girths,	Trotting Whips,
Croppers,	Ladies' Riding Twigs,
	Whip Lashes,
	Horse Blankets,
	&c., &c., &c.

In short, everything that pertains to a first class general horse furnishing establishment constantly on hand or made to order promptly, of the very best material, and by the most experienced workmen in the country, (two having worked in this establishment for the last thirty years.)

We are now manufacturing an excellent lot of Heavy Draft and Harness Collars for those who prefer our own to city made work.

Repairing of all kinds done at short notice and on reasonable terms.

All are cordially invited to call and examine for themselves, as our work cannot fail to recommend itself.

D. McCREARY & SON.
Feb. 5, 1866. tf

Gettysburg Foundry.

THE subscriber would inform his customers and others, that he is still manufacturing various kinds of Castings and Machines, made to order, on short notice, such as

THRESHERS AND POWERS,

(five different sizes of Powers,) Clover-seed Hullers and Cleaners, Corn Shellers and Separators, Cornfodder Cutters, Straw and Hay Cutters; PLOUGHS,

such as Cast Ploughs, Barshear Ploughs, Side-hill and Corn Ploughs; the

WIRE-SPRING HORSE RAKE,

the latest improvement; also Metal Screws for Cider Presses,

IRON RAILING

for Cemeteries or Porches, with everything else in his line, all at low prices.

FOR SALE.—A light Two-horse Wagon, a One-horse Wagon, and a Spring Wagon, all new. DAVID STERNER.

April 30, 1866. tf

Adams County

MUTUAL FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.
INCORPORATED, MARCH 18, 1851.
OFFICERS.

President—George Swope.
Vice President—Samuel R. Russell.
Secretary—D. A. Buehler.
Treasurer—E. G. Fahnestock.
Executive Committee—Robert McCurdy Andrew Heintzelman, Jacob King.

MANAGERS.—George Swope, D. A. Buehler, R. McCurdy, M. Eichelberger, S. R. Russell, E. G. Fahnestock, A. D. Buehler, R. G. McCreary, Gettysburg; Jacob King, Straban township; A. Heintzelman, Franklin; Wm. D. Himes, New Oxford; Wm. B. Wilson, Bendersville; H. A. Picking, Straban township; John Wolford, Latimore township; John Picking, East Berlin; Abel T. Wright, Bendersville; Abdiel F. Gitt, New Oxford; Jas. H. Marshall, Hamiltonban township; John Cunningham, Freedom township; John Horner, Mountjoy township; Wm. Ross White, Liberty township.

☞This Company is limited in its operations to the county of Adams. It has been in operation for more than 15 years, and in that period has made but *one* assessment, having paid losses by fire during that period amounting to $13,988—$6,769 of which have been paid during the last two years. Any person desiring an Insurance can apply to any of the above named Managers for further information.

☞The Executive Committee meets at the office of the Company, on the last Wednesday in every month, at 2 o'clock, P. M.

Oct. 16, 1865. tf

Fresh Arrival.

HATS, CAPS, BOOTS & SHOES.
COBEAN & CO.

have just received and opened another splendid assortment of HATS, CAPS, BOOTS and SHOES, for Summer wear, which they are *selling* at very low prices considering the times. The latest styles of Summer Hats and Caps, of every description and price. Boots and Shoes, of superior make, and warranted to fit, always on hand. Work made to order and repairing done on short notice, by experienced workmen. Also,

HARNESS MAKING,

carried on in all its branches. Persons wanting anything in this line would do well to call.

☞Don't forget the old stand in Chambersburg street, if you want bargains.

COBEAN & CRAWFORD.
June 19, 1865.

Saddling.

THE undersigned has commenced the SADDLE and HARNESS-MAKING business, on the Hill, in Baltimore street, in the building formerly occupied by D. Sweeney as a Chair-maker's shop, up-stairs, where he asks those wanting anything in his line to call. Work done in the best manner, and prices moderate. HARNESS REPAIRED at short notice. A lot of new Saddles and Harness on hand.

J. M. ROWE.
Gettysburg, June 25, 1866. 3m

Western Lands.

THE subscriber has some valuable WESTERN LANDS, which he will trade for one or more FARMS in this county. The lands are well located, and very desirable for farming. Early application desired.

JACOB BRINKERHOFF.
Gettysburg, April 3, 1865. tf

QUEENSWARE, Notions, Dry Goods, &c., in great variety at DUPHORN & HOFFMAN'S, northwest corner of the Square, Gettysburg, Pa.

W. E. BIDDLE. H. S. BENNER.

100,000 Bush. Grain Wanted.

NEW FIRM AT THE OLD WAREHOUSE.

WM. E. BIDDLE & CO. would inform the public that they have leased the Warehouse on the corner of Stratton street and the Railroad, in Gettysburg, where they will carry on

THE GRAIN AND PRODUCE BUSINESS,

in all its branches. The highest prices will always be paid for Wheat, Rye, Corn, Oats, Clover and Timothy Seeds, Flaxseed, Sumac, Hay and Straw, Dried Fruit, Nuts, Soap, Hams, Shoulders and Sides, Potatoes, with everything else in the country produce line.

GROCERIES.—On hand, for sale, Coffees, Sugars, Molasses, Syrups, Teas, Spices, Salt, Cheese, Vinegar, Soda, Mustard, Starch, Brooms, Buckets, Blacking, Soaps, &c. Also COAL OIL, Fish Oil, Tar, &c. FISH of all kinds; Spikes and Nails; Smoking and Chewing Tobaccos.

They are always able to supply a first rate article of Flour, with the different kinds of Feed.

Also, Ground Plaster, with Guanos and other fertilizers. COAL, by the bushel, ton or car load.

They will run a LINE OF FREIGHT CARS from Gettysburg to Baltimore once every week. They are prepared to convey Freight either way, in any quantity, at REDUCED RATES. They will attend, if desired, to the making of purchases in the city, and delivering the goods promptly in Gettysburg. Their cars run to the Warehouse of Nathan Roop & Co., No. 128 North Howard st., near Franklin, Baltimore, where freight will be received at any time. They invite the attention of the public to their line, *assuring them that they* will spare no effort to accommodate all who may patronize them.

BIDDLE & BENNER.
April 16, 1866. tf

Cabinet Furniture.

THE subscribers hereby inform their customers and the public generally, that they have now on hand, and continue to manufacture to order,

CABINET FURNITURE,

which, for style and durability, finish and price, will compete with any in the county.—Our present stock consists of every variety of Furniture usually kept in a first class Furniture Ware Room. Fashionable, ornamental or plain Furniture manufactured in the most substantial manner, by most experienced workmen, and at the lowest cash prices.

UNDERTAKING.

Having a new Hearse, particular attention will be given to this branch of their business. They are prepared to make and furnish Coffins of any desired quality, and attend Funerals at the shortest notice—and on such terms as cannot fail to please all.

The subscribers return their thanks to the public for the liberal patronage extended to them in the past, and hope to merit and receive a continuance of public patronage.

Shop and Ware Room third building east of the Square. H. FETE & BRO.
Littlestown, April 16, 1866. tf

Removal

OF BOTH OUR SHOPS TO CHAMBERSBURG STREET.
OPEN TO-DAY, MAY 17, 1866.

We take special pleasure in announcing to our friends and customers that we have this day opened our ICE CREAM SALOONS, at our new stand in Chambersburg street, nearly opposite the Lutheran Church. We have had the apartments fitted up in the best style—Ladies and Gentlemen are invited to call.

We will also furnish Ice Cream in any quantity to public or private parties, at prices unprecedented. We will also have constantly on hand Fresh Cakes, which we will furnish to all parties and pic-nics at the shortest notice.

MEAD AND MINERAL WATER

can always be had icy and cool and at all hours.

Having had a life-long experience in the manufacture of all the foregoing articles we ask the patronage of the public generally.

May 21, 1866. tf MINNIGH & BRO.

Flour! Feed! and Groceries!

AT THE CHEAP STORE ON THE HILL.

If you wish to buy any of the above articles cheaper and better than you can get them anywhere else, go to the Grocery Store of the undersigned on the Hill, in Baltimore street, where customers can always be accommodated, and where all are invited to call and see for themselves. The public will always find a full and choice assortment of

SUGARS, COFFEES, TEAS, SYRUPS, MOLASSES, TOBACCOS, CIGARS, SNUFFS, FISH, BACON, LARD, CHEESE, CRACKERS, BUTTER, EGGS, &c.

—ALSO—

GLASS-WARE, CROCKERY-WARE, NOTIONS, &C., COAL OIL LAMPS, FISH OIL, AND FLOUR AND FEED, ALWAYS ON HAND.

WANTED.—Flour, Corn, Oats, Butter, Eggs, Bacon, and Potatoes, for which the highest market price will be paid, either in trade or cash.

☞Being determined to conduct my business in a fair and honorable way, and to sell cheap, I invite all to give me a call.

HENRY OVERDEER.
April 9, 1866. tf

Lime & Coal.

GUINN & REILLY have erected two additional Lime Kilns, on the Railroad, and are therefore better prepared then ever to supply the best of LIME, in large or small quantities. Farmers and others can hereafter look *for a more prompt filling of their orders,* and are invited to extend and continue their favors to a firm which is making every effort to accommodate them in the best manner possible.

They will also continue to keep on hand, for sale, a good supply of the different kinds of COAL, which they will sell at small profits.

Coal and Lime delivered anywhere in Gettysburg.

May 14, 1866. tf

Carriage-making Business.

THE war being over, the undersigned have resumed the

CARRIAGE-MAKING BUSINESS,
at their old stand, in East Middle street,
GETTYSBURG,

where they are again prepared to put up work in the most fashionable, substantial, and superior manner. A lot of new and second-hand

CARRIAGES, BUGGIES, &C.,

on hand, which they will dispose of at the lowest prices; and all orders will be supplied as promptly and satisfactorily as possible.

☞REPAIRING

done with dispatch, and at cheapest rates.

A large lot of new and old HARNESS on hand for sale

Thankful for the liberal patronage heretofore enjoyed by them, they solicit and will endeavor to deserve a large share in the future.

DANNER & ZIEGLER.
July 10, 1865. tf

Notice.

APPLICATION will be made at the next regular session of the Legislature of Pennsylvania for the Incorporation of a Savings' Institution, to be located in the Borough of Littlestown, Adams county, Penn'a., under the name and style of "THE LITTLESTOWN SAVINGS' INSTITUTION," the intention of which shall be to loan out money and receive deposits thereof, and do such things as are usually done by similar Institutions; the capital thereof not to exceed One Hundred Thousand Dollars, to be divided into shares of Fifty Dollars each.

July 2, 1866. 6m

Town Property

AT PRIVATE SALE.—Several HOUSES can be purchased at Private Sale by calling on FAHNESTOCK BROTHERS.

Dec. 15, 1866. tf

TRY Dr. R. HORNER'S Tonic and Alterative Powders, for HORSES and CATTLE, Prepared and sold only at his Drug Store.

January 25 1864.

Excelsior Gallery.

NONE but GOOD Pictures allowed to go out—and at very LOW PRICES. Come one! Come all!

Gettysburg, Oct. 29, 1866.

For Sale,

THREE choice FARMS, as follows: 131, 133 and 124 acres each; all three near the Borough of Gettysburg; choice land and good buildings. Terms accommodating.

GEORGE ARNOLD.
Gettysburg, Sept. 3, 1866. tf

MISHLER'S HERB BITTERS for sale at Horner's Drug and Variety Store